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# THE U.F.A.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
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Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15th, 1930

No. 14

## Federal General Election Number

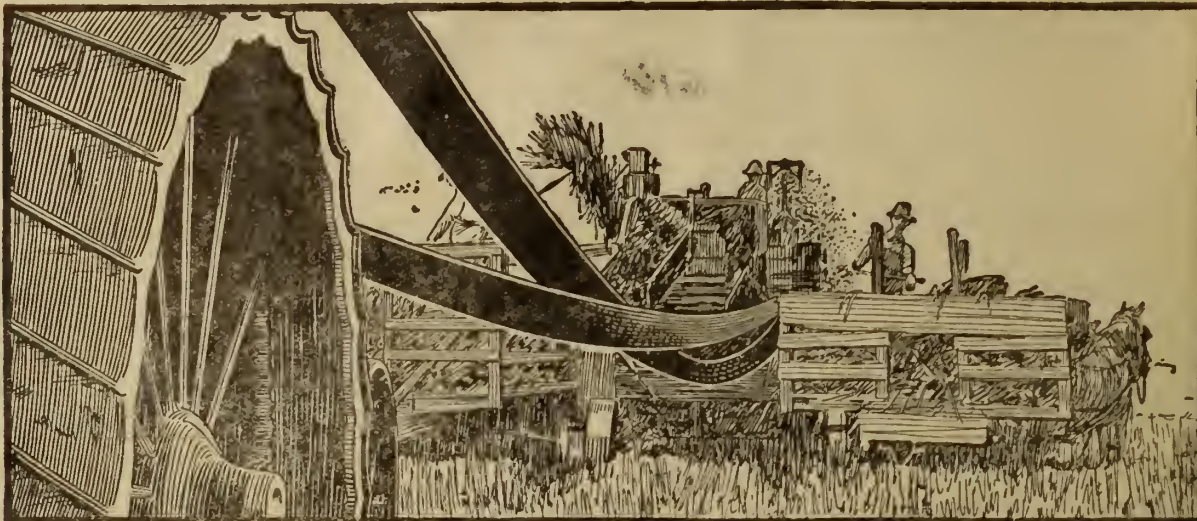
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Add Another Victory on July 28th  
to the U.F.A's Unbroken Chain

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into Legislation Next Week."

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## EDITORIAL

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## AGAIN: GET OUT THE VOTE!

To repeat a sentence which appeared on this page prior to the Provincial election: "Elections are not won by speeches or by writing, but by votes."

The result of the Federal general election on July 28th will depend in so far as Alberta is concerned almost entirely upon the degree in which the farmers and farm women are willing to sacrifice all considerations of personal convenience in order to get out the vote in its full strength. The greatest danger is the danger of over-confidence.

If the farm people of the Province are firmly resolved that they will continue to carry on the direction of their own business in their own way; if they have made up their minds not to surrender an inch of the ground that they have already won, but to press on to the goal of new and greater attainments in constructive citizenship; if above all, they realize the grave danger to their industry and therefore to their own future and that of their children which surrender of their gains must bring, the outcome cannot be in doubt. They will again elect to Parliament a full quota of men

responsible to themselves, and to no external political party machine whatsoever.

The one serious risk would lie in a failure to get out the vote. Get it out, and get it out in maximum strength.

\* \* \*

The value of what has already been done for agriculture and for social construction by the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa we do not believe that anyone who has given consideration to their record as outlined in these pages is likely to doubt. The outline, covering a period of nine years, is inevitably far from being adequate. The pages of Hansard and the records of the Committees of the House have borne constant witness to the importance of the work of the independent groups; and to the energy and devotion to duty with which that work has been carried on.

The U.F.A. Group form today the spearhead of a Movement which with steadily increasing influence, is turning the course of Canada's economic and political history; which, following the inevitable failure of the attempt which was made in other Provinces some years ago to create a new political party along the lines of the old, is today, upon a sounder basis, gaining in vigor and maturity. An intense effort is being made in the neighboring Province of Saskatchewan to send substantial reinforcements to the Farmer Group in Parliament.

\* \* \*

A prominent eastern journalist recently declared that the U.F.A. Group and the Groups associated with it "are leading the House" at Ottawa in all progressive legislation. We believe that, in numbers overwhelmingly large, the rural people of Alberta are determined that that leadership shall be continued, for the good of the primary industry and of Canada as a whole.

\* \* \*

## AN ACCLAMATION—AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

To Robert Gardiner, chairman of the U.F.A. Federal Group since 1921, falls the honor of being the first member to be elected to Canada's Seventeenth Parliament. He was the only candidate in the seventy constituencies in which nominations took place on July 14th who received an acclamation.

It is more than possible, that as chairman of the Co-operating Groups of which the U.F.A. Group is the



strongest, Mr. Gardiner's office in the new House of Commons may be one of vastly increased influence. Independent forecasts of the result of the forthcoming election, such as that of the *Financial Post*, are to the effect that neither of the two old parties is likely to obtain a majority of seats; in which event Parliament will be freed in larger measure from the spirit of partyism than it has been at any previous time in Canadian history.

The policy of the U.F.A. Group, together with the other Groups associated with it, will continue to be, as stated in the review of Federal Affairs published in our last issue, "to ignore parties and deal with issues," and to "vote on the merits of every issue regardless of which party proposes it, and without interest as to whether the present Prime Minister or leader of the Opposition enjoys the honor of heading the administration." If it be left to the decision of these Groups whether Mr. King or Mr. Bennet is to be Prime Minister, they will ask: "What is your legislative program?" and not "Which party do you represent?" and they will vote according to the merits of the former.

\* \* \*

There can be no question that such a situation will make both for the raising of Parliamentary standards and for the advancement of legislation in the interests of the masses of the people of Canada. Such was the outcome of the situation which arose in 1925-6, when the Government of the day accepted from the Farmer and Labor Groups a more progressive program of legislation that a Government dependent upon a party majority (and therefore on the financial and manufacturing interests which supply the funds of both old parties) would dare to submit to parliament. That Government was defeated, in the House of Commons, not on account of the program which it had accepted from the new Groups, but in spite of that program. It was defeated on account of the customs scandal which was a fruit of the party system itself. And Mr. King's return to office, in spite of that episode, was undoubtedly due in large measure to the popularity of the program which had been accepted from our representatives at Ottawa.

The program which originated in our small group of members met with the approval of the vast majority of the Canadian people. We have no doubt that if a similar situation should arise after July 28th, as seems likely, the people of Canada, whatever Government may be in office, will again be in a position to obtain a program of legislation beneficial not only to the basic industry upon which the prosperity of our country mainly depends, but to the masses of the people of the Dominion as a whole—a program which will meet with popular approval.

\* \* \*

Having this end in view, to make sure of the return of the U.F.A. candidates in the rural ridings in which, following the acclamation in Acadia, elections will take place, is of the utmost importance. By continuing the work of organization right up to the day of the election, and insuring a maximum vote for the Farmer candidates on July 28th, Alberta farmers and farm women can make a contribution of the highest order to the welfare of the Dominion.

\* \* \*

#### U.F.A. AND LABOR CANDIDATES

There are several mainly rural constituencies in which Labor has a large minority vote which will be cast for the U.F.A. candidates. The U.F.A. will not contest any constituency which is mainly urban, but in two of them

—East Calgary and East Edmonton—there will be Labor candidates, and the Farmers' organizations in these constituencies will throw their full weight into support of the Labor nominees. Mr. Garland has testified recently, as Mr. Gardiner and others have testified in the past, to the co-operation given to the U.F.A. Group by Mr. Adshead, who represented East Calgary in the last Parliament. Mr. Adshead himself is a pioneer homesteader, and thus has an understanding of farmers' economic and political problems based on experience, and George Latham, the candidate for East Edmonton, is also strongly sympathetic to the U.F.A. movement. In the House of Commons the U.F.A., Labor and the Progressives form co-operating groups. Every vote for the Labor candidates in East Calgary and East Edmonton will be a vote to increase the effectiveness in Parliament of the Co-operating Groups, and therefore of the U.F.A. members themselves.

\* \* \*

#### OUR JOB

"We're not attacking the Conservative party, and we're not attacking the Liberal party. We are not playing politics. Ours is a continuous program. We are trying to build a new political system; and we need to occupy all our time on that job."—President Wood, in a recent statement.

\* \* \*

#### IS IT WORTH WHILE?

George G. Coote, U.F.A. candidate for Macleod, recently pointed out that the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement rates has meant a saving of \$67 on every 1500 bushel car of wheat shipped from Alberta in every year since 1924.

He pointed out further that the reduction of the tariff on motor cars and trucks in 1925 has meant a saving of from \$50 to \$150 on practically every car sold in Canada since that time.

By these two achievements alone the U.F.A. and associated groups have given services which would have warranted a hundred-fold their election to Parliament. The reduction of the tariff on motor cars and trucks was a proposal originally made in behalf of the U.F.A. Group by resolution in 1925, and moved by Mr. Coote. It was carried in the following year by the Government on representation of our Group, when the Government lacked a majority.

\* \* \*

#### HELPING THE TREASURY

Robert Gardiner and Henry Spencer of Battle River, we believe, share the distinction of having accomplished more in the direction of the reduction of the national debt of Canada than any other two private members of Parliament. Not that they have been allowed to touch the budget. That is the prerogative of the Minister of Finance. Their direct services in this direction could not be made in Parliament; the reductions have been made in each successive election campaign from and including the year 1921, on the day of each election, for every opponent of Mr. Gardiner's, and we understand every opponent of Mr. Spencer also, has forfeited his election deposit to the national treasury.

Under the present election law, a deposit of \$200 must be made before any citizen can become a candidate for Parliament. The deposit is forfeited if the candidate fail to obtain half as many votes as the candidate who is elected. Mr. Gardiner has been opposed by six candidates in four elections, including the famous by-election of 1921, when the U.F.A. won by a majority so immense as to precipitate a panic in the ranks of the Government of that day and bring on a general election.



The candidates who have opposed him have therefore contributed \$1200 which is the maximum amount which the Farmer voters could bring into the public treasury by piling up large majorities for their own representative. Mr. Spencer's opponents have we believe contributed a similar total. Mr. Gardiner's acclamation will preclude the possibility of further contributions towards national debt reduction being made by opponents in Acadia this year.

Of course, this is not primarily the achievement of the members concerned and neither would think of claiming that it is. It has been done by the farmers and farm women who in these constituencies so emphatically expressed their determination to abandon the system

of rival political parties which divides their own ranks, and unite to make their citizenship effective.

Writing seriously on the matter of election deposits, perhaps there is a sound objection in principle to this form of penalization of an unsuccessful candidate. But, again seriously, farmers and farm women in the remaining Alberta rural constituencies where there will be contests, could find an immediately effective means of advancing the cause of citizenship in the Province and the Dominion, if they could make sure of majorities for the U.F.A. candidates in those constituencies as overwhelming as the majorities have been in Acadia and Battle River, which we trust will live up to its reputation again this month.

## "What the U.F.A. Group Proposes To-day . . ."

**"What the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa proposes to-day is accepted by the country to-morrow and is enacted into legislation next week."**

While of course this saying is not literally true, and not intended to be taken as such, the fact is that time and time again in the last nine years' history of the Canadian Parliament, the policies advocated by the U.F.A. group have been received first with indifference or hostility; then been given serious consideration; and finally have become the settled policy of the country.

To take a few examples:

(1) **Immigration.**—When the U.F.A. members in the very earliest days of their Parliamentary careers which began in 1922 advocated the abandonment of the policy of assisted immigration, leading men of the Government and Opposition, almost the whole of the press and every financial, manufacturing and transportation interest was against them. Garland's, Spencer's and other speeches on the subject were greeted almost as "seditious" utterances. To-day the U.F.A. group's policy is the policy of 99 per cent of the people of Canada, and Bennett and King, both of whom only a few years ago were boosters for immigration, have fallen into line with the policy of the Farmer and Labor Groups.

(2) **Grain Commission and Grain Act.**—Or take the matter of the re-organization of the Board of Grain Commissioners and the amendment of the Canada Grain Act. The initiative came from the U.F.A. Convention. Our members pressed for the carrying out of Convention policy, with which the Dominion Government had shown no sympathy whatsoever until public opinion had been aroused. To-day the Grain Commission is reorganized on a satisfactory basis, and there is a new Grain Act, in which the farmers' rights are protected.

(3) **Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.**—The restoration of rates, which have saved the farmers of Alberta alone \$25,000,000 in the past six years, was undesired by the Government in 1922, and most actively opposed by the Conservative party. The U.F.A. and other Farmer members at Ottawa won the restoration of the rates, and to-day no political leader who valued his political life would venture to suggest that this charter of Western Grain Growers' rights should be tampered with.

(4) **Pacific Coast Outlet.**—For years the U.F.A. Group have pressed for the

construction of a Pacific Coast outlet from the Peace River Country. A resolution by D. M. Kennedy, which was on the order paper of the House last session, called upon the Prime Minister to make good his promise in this matter; and evoked the declaration from Mr. King that if the railway companies do not make provision for the work to be commenced within twelve months, the Government will be compelled to deal with the matter.

(5) **Old Age Pensions.**—The U.F.A. and Labor members urged from the beginning that this should be a Federal scheme, accepting the present measure on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. To-day, on the eve of the election, Mr. King has expressed his willingness to seek ways and means of making a purely Federal scheme effective.

(6) **Inspecting Banks.**—When the U.F.A. and associated groups pressed for Government inspection of banks, both Government and Opposition were against them. The next year, following the Home Bank failure, Government inspection was provided for by legislation.

(7) **Returned Soldiers.**—The U.F.A. members have pressed with the utmost vigor from year to year for legislation designed to give a square deal to returned soldiers. Happily this matter has been dealt with by all parties at Ottawa in a non-partisan way. This session the U.F.A. members recommended that interest on soldier settlers' indebtedness be wiped out. The legislation enacted provided for a reduction in valuation by one-third. Other important legislation concerning ex-soldiers was enacted.

(8) **Farm Loans.**—For several years the U.F.A. members fought unsuccessfully for Long Term Farm Loan legislation. They succeeded in 1926, when the Co-operating groups held the balance of power, and though the legislation is still on trial, it marks a real advance towards a more satisfactory system of financing for agriculture. They are now pressing for Intermediate Credits for agriculture. (Resolution by Mr. Speakman this year.)

(9) **Trans-Canada Highway.**—A year ago by resolution (moved by Mr. Kellner), the U.F.A. Group urged Federal aid in the construction of a trans-Canada highway. The Prime Minister expressed definite opposition to the use of Federal

monies for such development. A week or two ago at Charlottetown, he went so far towards acceptance of U.F.A. policy as to state that he saw no objection to the Federal Government carrying out the undertaking.

(10) **Liquor Clearances.**—A year ago the U.F.A. Group advocated the denial of clearances for liquor consigned to countries under whose laws importation is illegal. The resolution was opposed by Mr. Euler, Minister of Customs, who was supported by the Prime Minister. This year the Premier himself introduced the legislation which the U.F.A. had proposed.

(11) **Divorce Court for Ontario.**—For two or three sessions the Co-operating Groups have advocated the setting up of a divorce court for Ontario, to relieve Parliament of a function for which it is unfitted. This year a bill embodying the proposal was enacted.

(12) **Sun Life and Bell Telephone Bills.**—In successive sessions of Parliament these bills, which contained objectionable features from the standpoint of the public interest, were held up. Passage of the one bill was prevented, and the objectionable features were removed from the other.

(13) **Coal Test Rate.**—The U.F.A. Group, in successive years, has pressed for a test freight rate on Alberta coal to Eastern markets, Mr. Garland brilliantly conducting the case. The rate has been obtained, and pressure to make it permanent is now being brought.

(14) **Health Units.**—In behalf of the group, H. E. Spencer has pressed for action, along lines previously explained. This year Government accepted resolution on this subject.

(15) **Tariff on Cars and Trucks.**—When G. G. Coote moved for reduction in 1925, the motion was voted down by Liberals and Conservatives. Reduction was made in budget of 1926.

(16) **National Research Laboratory.**—Motion by Garland in 1928 accepted, and plan carried out.

These by no means exhaust the list of instances in which the U.F.A. Group, as the pioneers of new ideas and policies and progressive legislation, have succeeded, by persistent effort over a comparatively short term of years, in bringing about reforms in legislation and administration of the greatest importance to the industry of agriculture and to the masses of the people of the Dominion.



## Farmer and Labor Groups Co-operate

When Robert Gardiner first became a candidate in the Medicine Hat by-election in 1921, the Labor forces of that constituency gave their support unconditionally to the U.F.A. in the contest in that constituency. This occasion marked the beginning of co-operation between the U.F.A. and Labor Groups in the election of their representatives, which followed later in other constituencies, the U.F.A., where in constituencies farmer voters are in a minority, supporting Labor candidates, and Labor supporting the U.F.A. in constituencies where the rural vote predominates. This policy of friendly co-operation is being followed in the carrying on of election activities this year. The two Labor candidates who have been nominated in Alberta will have U.F.A. support, and Labor representatives are supporting U.F.A. candidates elsewhere.

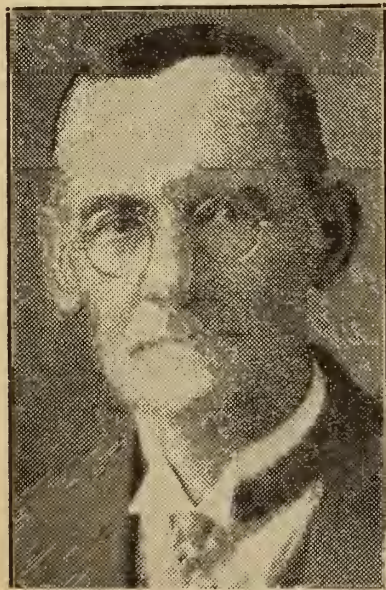
"It is worthy of note that although the U.F.A. members are in no way committed to the platform of Labor, or Labor members to the platform of the U.F.A., co-operation in the constituencies has had its counterpart in the House of Commons, where the U.F.A., Labor and Progressive groups collaborate upon many major issues, and are known as the "Co-operating Groups."

### East Calgary U.F.A. Supports Labor Candidate

**Unanimously Agrees Not to Nominate, But to Work for Re-election of H. B. Adshead**

Support of the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association for the candidature of H. B. Adshead, Labor nominee, was unanimously agreed upon at a Convention held in Calgary on July 9th. Mr. Adshead has represented Labor in Parliament since 1926, when he also received the support of the organized farmers of the constituency. His re-nomination by Labor, as candidate in the present contest was unanimously given some days before the U.F.A. convention, which was presided over by George Wall,

**AGAIN SUPPORTED BY U.F.A.**



H. B. ADSHEAD

Who served in the last Canadian Parliament as Labor member for East Calgary, and has been unanimously renominated.

president of the association, and attended by a substantial number of delegates from the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals of the district. Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, as secretary of the association, acted as convention secretary.

Mr. Adshead, who had a cordial reception, delivered a brief address on the work of the last Parliament, and upon his record in the House. He had voted always, he said, for measures and not for parties. The circumstance that the Liberals had not brought out a man against him could not fairly be taken to indicate that he was a Liberal, which he was not. He corrected a statement which had been made by the Conservative opposition in the campaign, to the effect that he had voted with the Liberals in the matter of the Australian treaty, pointing out that on the other hand, he had voted on this occasion, as on others when he thought they were in the right, with the Conservatives, who asked that the treaty be revised.

### Farmers and the Tariff

Discussing the general question of the tariff, Mr. Adshead said that the farmers could not profit under it, and it was moreover unsound in principle. He had voted for the reduction of the tariff on trucks, as moved by the U.F.A., and had consistently opposed all tariffs. As to the Australian and New Zealand treaties, he did not believe it possible to run with protectionist hares while hunting with the low tariff or free trade hounds. If the farmers ever began to seek protection for their products, they would soon be faced with a situation in which they would have to pay more on all the implements of production and their own necessities, and would lose a great deal more than they could gain. They would have to pay more for their automobiles and trucks, and all their farm equipment and machinery.

Mr. Adshead pointed out that certain Canadian Creameries were buying New Zealand butter in bond, putting it in their own packages, and shipping it to the West Indies, where it was sold as Canadian butter. He had urged the Government to require that all products sold should bear the name of the country of their origin.

Mr. Adshead invited questions, and an interesting discussion took place, in which several delegates participated, one of them quoting a remark of E. J. Garland, who a few weeks ago at the Bow River Con-

vention had expressed the hope that the East Calgary farmers would co-operate in securing Mr. Adshead's re-election after his choice by the Labor group, as Mr. Adshead had co-operated with the U.F.A. members in the House of Commons.

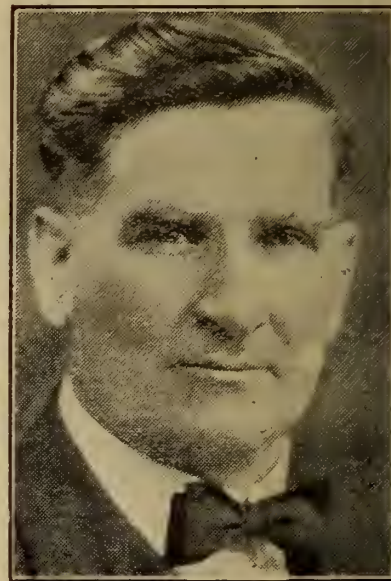
At the conclusion of the candidate's address, a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of the convention of "the faithful and conscientious services of Mr. H. B. Adshead in the last Canadian Parliament."

The convention also adopted a resolution, to be forwarded for the consideration of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., urging that the basis of representation at future nominating conventions, Federal and Provincial, should be the average membership of each Local for the year in which the convention was held and the two preceding years.

### POWER TRUST METHODS

Samuel Insull, Chicago power magnate, saw an advance copy of a speech Ambassador Sackett was going to give. He eyed a paragraph which said something about the speaker knowing "of no other manufacturing industry where the sale price of the commodity is fifteen times the cost of production." Mr. Insull had the offending paragraph removed from the actual speech. The result was that the statement got a hundred times the publicity as it would ordinarily have got. We take pleasure in doing our bit.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

**SUPPORTED BY U.F.A.**



GEORGE LATHAM

President of the Provincial Section of the Canadian Labor Party, has been nominated as the Labor candidate in the Federal Constituency of East Edmonton. Charles E. Burnell, president of the East Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, gave an address and assured the nominating convention of the support of the U.F.A. in the constituency. Mr. Latham is well known to members of U.F.A., having brought fraternal greetings from Labor to the U.F.A. Annual Convention on several occasions.



# From the Official Records of the House of Commons

Fragments From U.F.A. Members' Speeches as Recorded in Hansard

## Kellner on Immigration and Farm Depression

### Moved Resolution in Last House of Commons

A very strong protest against assisted immigration was made in the House of Commons by D. F. Kellner on March 19th, last, when he moved a resolution to the effect that any company or organization bringing or assisting to bring immigrants into Canada shall deposit the sum of \$1,000 for each and every immigrant so brought in or assisted; the money so collected to constitute a fund from which payments shall be made to the Governments of the Provinces in which the immigrant resides, to provide for unemployment, health and other expenses.

Speaking of assisted immigration, Mr. Kellner said during the course of the debate:

"Let me point to one feature of that phase of the question of which we should have a clear conception. We have in Western Canada to-day several hundred, indeed, I think several thousand immigrants who have not one dollar invested in farm or equipment. The Dominion and the Imperial Governments together have paid the immigrant's passage across the ocean and out to Western Canada; they have bought his equipment, his stock; they have built his house; they have dug his well and they have broken up his farm for him. Not one dollar has he invested in it. The experience of the soldier settler has shown us that a man cannot make a success on a farm where he owes the entire value of the capital invested in it. If a returned man cannot make a success of his operations under those circumstances, surely an immigrant cannot do so. In my judgment this sort of thing will produce a serious situation one of these days. The time will come when the taxpayers of Canada will become tired of paying for these immigrants' farms and undoubtedly there will be a demand that the Government get rid of that white elephant. Big corporations will be formed; the land will be purchased and then you can kiss your ordinary farmer good-bye, because he will not be able to farm. The situation will be worse than that in regard to the Australian treaty which we have been discussing for the last few days."

Opposition to assisted immigration has been constantly expressed by the U.F.A. group in Parliament for many years past. In the same debate in which Mr. Kellner spoke, W. T. Lucas, the member for Camrose, also participated, pointing out that "agriculture is faced to-day with the condition of over-production just the same as other industries. Going back to the age of steam, we find its introduction revolutionized the industrial system of the world. For many years farming lagged behind, but in later years farming machinery has been improved to such an extent, especially since the introduction of oil, that to-day oil is doing for agriculture what steam did for manufacturing industry." Going on to deal with the large increases in wheat production, Mr. Lucas expressed the opinion

We publish on this page a few brief extracts from important speeches by U.F.A. members at Ottawa. They are very fragmentary, and cover only a limited number of subjects among scores with which the Group have had occasion to deal. They will be found of value, however, as indicating the attitude taken upon a number of questions of the day.

that if some of the plans for rapid opening up of wheat lands were carried out, "we would simply have over-production to the extent that we would get not even the cost of production for our wheat."

Speaking on the Australian Trade Agreement, Mr. Kellner quoted the resolution asking for its abrogation carried by the last U.F.A. Convention, and stating that in this resolution was expressed the opinion of "the organized farmers of Alberta, the people who are producing the milk and are hit by this treaty." "In that Province," he added, "I think we are hurt about as badly as any part of Canada, and when the production drops about 12,000,000 pounds from 1926 to 1928, and the number of cows is reduced by some 100,000, it requires little argument to show that our Province is being affected."

Mr. Kellner said that the only solution offered by the Government of the serious problems with which all farmers, including the grain growers, are confronted was "immigration," and concluded: "If we are to adopt as a national policy the reduction of the earning power of farmers until we reach the stage where they absolutely refuse to stay on the farm, and then go over to Europe and bring immigrants in to take their places. . . I do not think we are doing our duty to the people."

## Reform of Parliamentary Procedure Is Urged

### Important Resolution Moved by W. T. Lucas at Last Session

A resolution of great importance from the standpoint of Parliamentary reform was moved at the last session of the Parliament by W. T. Lucas, the member for Camrose. The resolution was in the following terms:

That, in the opinion of this House, the estimates should be referred to select standing committees before being submitted to the committee of the whole.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Lucas said in part: "Unlike some of the resolutions which have come before this House at this session—and which have been opposed by the Government because their adoption would have caused a further drain on the treasury—I should like to say that the adoption of the resolution which I am introducing this afternoon should be welcomed by the administration, because it has for its

purpose a further safe-guarding of the treasury and a saving in the time of the House. . . . .

"I find that you, Mr. Speaker, introduced a similar resolution in the session of 1921, and at that time you very ably and eloquently placed before the members of the House good and sufficient reasons why this resolution should have been adopted. I find also that on that occasion you were well supported by the present Prime Minister, who was then leader of the Liberal party in opposition. The resolution, however, did not come to a vote, as it was withdrawn."

"It was introduced again in the session of 1925 by the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Coote), but was shelved on that occasion because of an amendment which was introduced referring it to the committee of the house then sitting on the revision of the rules of the House. The report of the committee will be found in the Journals of the House, 1925, at page 360:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the question of referring estimates to special committees before being submitted to the committee of supply is one of great importance which does not come entirely within the scope of a committee appointed to revise the rules, and it recommends that the same be considered by a special committee at the next session of Parliament. . . ."

"I think it is recognized by every hon. member of the House that the present system of dealing with the estimates is far from satisfactory. With our tremendous debt and our annual expenditure continually growing, anything that will enable hon. members to vote supply in a more intelligent and business-like way, so as to take care of the needs of an expanding country, should be welcomed by all parties in the House. It is estimated that two-thirds of our expenditures are uncontrolled, which is all the more reason why we should give the very closest scrutiny to the small portion over which we have control. I believe that the adoption of the resolution which I have introduced this afternoon will not only effect an economy in expenditure but it will effect also an economy in the time of the House. It would affect also the expenditures made for political purposes. We know that charges are made nearly every session that certain expenditures are made for political reasons, and no matter which party was in power, I feel sure that if the Ministers in charge knew that their estimates were to go before a special committee they would be very careful about placing in those estimates anything of a political nature."

### In Budget Debate

In the budget debate, Mr. Lucas took issue with critics of the U. F. A. resolution asking abrogation of the Australian Treaty, who had contended that this resolution involved a sacrifice of one of the farmers' principles. Referring to a Liberal member of the House who had advanced this criticism, Mr. Lucas said in part:

"My hon. friend seemed to be bitterly disappointed about hon. members in this section of the House sacrificing their principles, and yet I find that he is supporting a Government which is taxing



the people on other commodities of life just as essential as is butter. What has he done to have the tariff reduced on wearing apparel, boots and shoes, and things of that kind which are absolute necessities? We have a tariff of 30 per cent on boots and shoes, 30 per cent on clothing, 35 per cent on woollen goods—surely the people of Western Canada require woollen clothing—30 per cent on furniture and 35 per cent on enamel ware. . . . In that cabinet are four outstanding men from Western Canada who I believe are sincere and who possess ability, and of that four, two were former leaders of the Progressive movement. One would think that when those men got into the Cabinet there would have been some lowering of the tariff.

"In my opinion the proper way to deal with this question is to adopt a common sense attitude. . . . When one looks over the rates of duties imposed by Canada from Confederation down to the present time, it will be found that the rate of duty has remained fairly stationary, but for the information of my hon. friends I would tell them that it is to-day a little higher than it was when the present Government came into office. To save the putting of these figures on Hansard, I would refer hon. members to pages 10, 11 and 12 of Trade of Canada. It will be a good education for them to look over those figures, because they will find that the average rate of duty has remained almost static since Confederation, irrespective of which party has been in power. . . .

"I am of the opinion that the farmers still believe in the principle of free trade; I believe in that principle myself, but if we are going to have tariff, then let it be administered fairly."

### G. G. Coote on Immigration —Six Years Ago

#### A Protest in Behalf of Farmers as Long Ago as 1924

"If we are going to spend taxes to bring in more farmers, I do not see in all fairness why we should not spend a little money to bring in more manufacturers," was the suggestion made by George G. Coote, U.F.A. member for Macleod, in the course of a debate on immigration in the House of Commons on June 23rd, 1924. In those days, when opposition to immigration was regarded as rank economic heresy by the leaders of Liberal and Conservative parties, by the railways, banks, and manufacturers, this was a startling parliamentary utterance. But the U.F.A. members at Ottawa were never afraid to figure in the role of pioneers. From the year when they were first elected, strong protests against assisted immigration were uttered.

"Possibly," said Mr. Coote, "we could bring some (manufacturers) from England who are used to manufacturing without the protection of a tariff as high as 30 or 35 per cent. I think it is only fair to the people I represent that I should ask the Minister whether he is limiting his exertions to bringing in farmers, or whether he is trying to bring in people of every class.

"This immigration policy as at present carried out in Canada is class legislation. If we are to have immigration, why should we have it limited to one class? Surely the farmers of Canada are producing enough now. I have been

told by a gentleman from British Columbia that they are producing more fruit in that Province than they can sell. I have seen potatoes left in the ground because of lack of market for them. I have seen cattle sold for one-half what it cost to raise them, because there was not a market in Canada for them.

"There is no question that a great deal of agricultural produce is turned out in Canada which cannot be sold at the cost of production because there was not a market in Canada for it. Why should we go on trying to get more farmers into Canada? If all other classes had done their share as well as the farmers there would be no lack of prosperity in this country."

#### On Unemployment

Just as the U.F.A. Group have consistently fought assisted immigration, so in the matter of unemployment they have insisted from the beginning that the Federal Government must accept a large share of responsibility for this evil.

As long ago as 1925, Mr. Coote, speaking for the Group, declared on May 20th:

"I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my disapproval of the attitude of the Government during the past year particularly in the matter of unemployment relief. I think it is time that this House made some definite pronouncement on the policy of the Government in that connection. I think myself it is very unfair for the Dominion Government to carry on an immigration propaganda and bring many immigrants into this country, and then when the unemployed immigrants become a charge on the municipality say to the cities where these unemployed are: We have no responsibility in this matter; you must take care of your own unemployed. If the Government insists on bringing people to this country by means of propaganda which it puts out I think it is more responsible for looking after these people than the municipality in which they happen to locate."

#### Old Age Pensions

And as to Old Age Pensions, it is worthy of note that the U.F.A. Group from the beginning favored a Federal scheme, but accepted the joint scheme as the only means of obtaining action upon this matter.

For instance, to quote from a speech of Mr. Coote's of February 15th, 1927:

"I do not think it is necessary for me to say that I am in favor of Old Age Pensions," he stated. "I have been so for several years. More than that, I have been in favor of a purely Federal scheme if it could be secured in this House.

"If the Government will change the principle of the measure we have now before us" (referring to the bill which was enacted in that year), "I shall be very glad to support it, and I will support it with much more vigor and enthusiasm than I shall this particular measure, but if they will not do that, I shall support this measure to the best of my ability, because I think it is time we inaugurated some old age pension scheme in Canada."

### Speakman on Pensions for Ex-Soldiers

#### Problems of "Burnt Out" Men.

Alfred Speakman's services as representative of the U.F.A. Group and acting for that Group on the committee of the House dealing with soldier problems, are too well known to returned men to need emphasis here.

Speaking on the War Pensions legislation of the current year, on February 27th last, Mr. Speakman described the problem of the "burnt out" men, stating in part: "Very few men who saw service throughout the length of the war, or who saw fighting service in the active areas of war, came home without leaving something behind them. They came home leaving behind them . . . their youth; their fighting energy; their nerve force, partially at least, and as time goes on that vanished youth results in premature old age. . . . We are not attempting to reward men for the service which they rendered. The service was incalculable, it is beyond reward, and under the terms of our Pension Act we are making no such attempt. We are attempting to make up to them the losses—the physical losses, the lack of ability to earn their own living; we are trying to make up to them, in some way, for the losses which they sustained and not for their services.

"It has been suggested that in going as far as we are suggesting we will throw  
(Continued on page 36)

#### "GOD GIVE US MEN"

God give us men:

A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands—

Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will,

Men who have honor—men who will not lie.

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatterings without winking—

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking,

For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,

Their large professions and their little deeds

Wrangle in selfish strife

Lo, Freedom weeps,

Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps!

—Holland.



# The Responsibility of Alberta Farm Women in the Election

A Message from the President of the U.F.W.A.—How and Why We Must Help to Return Our Men to Ottawa on July 28th

Dear Farm Women:

In just two weeks from the date on which I am writing this message to you, we as citizens are asked to register our vote for members in Alberta to represent us at Ottawa.

Since 1921 most rural constituencies have been represented by farmer members, by men who understood, because of actual experience, the difficulties facing agriculture. They realized that the farmer has always been and is yet at an economic disadvantage as compared with other classes in the nation; that he has to accept for his labor the price which others are willing to pay for his produce yet he must pay the price for his requirements—boots, shoes, clothing, farm equipment, tea, coffee, sugar, etc.—which others demand. He pays all the cost of shipping his product to others and all freight on goods shipped to him. He is discriminated against in fiscal policy, having to pay high protective duties on what he buys without obtaining a corresponding consideration on what he sells and he pays from 2 per cent to 5 per cent more for his credit accommodation than those engaged in commercial enterprises have to pay.

Why is this so? It is because the farmers are not sufficiently organized to withstand the demands made on the government by other classes. If the farmers of all the Provinces in Canada were organized politically as strongly as we are in Alberta, if instead of electing candidates of one or the other of the two old political parties, they would elect men whose chief desire was to serve their constituents rather than their party, who would consider legislation on the basis of merit alone rather than on the basis of party advantage, we should be able to rectify this disadvantage under which we exist at the present time.

## The Smiths and the Browns

On page 7 in the July 2nd issue of *The U.F.A.* there is a poem which explains why agriculture, the basic industry of Canada, is so discriminated against. It is because Mr. and Mrs. John Smith on this quarter section are Liberals and Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown on the next quarter section are Conservatives, and instead of recognizing that as farmers their economic interests are identical, they vote each for his own party and as a result find themselves and their neighbors the victims of whichever party is in power. This is proven by the fact that although both of the old parties have been in power in Canada since Confederation—even a union of the two during the Great War—yet it was not until 1921, when an Independent group was elected to Parliament, that many necessary reforms were passed. Since 1921 a new spirit has been interjected into politics at Ottawa aiming at the ultimate elimination of competition and strife between the ins and the outs or the

party in power and the party wishing to replace them in power, and the gradual substitution of co-operation as the best means of securing legislation for the common welfare.

The U.F.A. Group, in co-operation with Labor, Progressive and Independent Groups, have been responsible for many necessary reforms. Their influence has been wonderful indeed when we consider how few they are in numbers. No small group has ever had such outstanding success in Parliament as they. Their effectiveness in debate, their courage, sound judgment and integrity have won the respect and admiration of even their strongest opponents.

## Some Major Achievements

Among the reforms which they have won are:

- (a) The restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.
- (b) Amendments to the Canada Grain Act and the appointment of a new board of Grain Commissioners—reforms which have been of untold value to the farmers.
- (c) Their criticism of the Australian Treaty (in which Canadian farmers' interests were bartered by our Government in exchange for privileges granted to our manufacturers), has brought about definite action towards redress; for the cancellation of the New Zealand Treaty, which is based on the Australian Treaty, has been decided upon and the Australian Treaty itself seems likely soon to be modified.
- (d) Amendments to the Dominion Election Act.
- (e) Consideration secured for Provincial full time health units.
- (f) Prevention of clearances to vessels loaded with liquor and bound for the United States.
- (g) Old Age Pensions.
- (h) Farm Loan Act.
- (i) Material reduction in the tariff on automobiles and trucks.
- (j) The passing of an act to enable a married woman to establish a domicile of her own.

(k) The passing of an act granting divorce courts to Ontario, which insures adequate consideration of these cases. Since the Federal Parliament has no authority to grant alimony or to make provision for the custody and the maintenance of the children, these being matters of Provincial jurisdiction, it was thought that a Provincial court should be the proper body to decide upon the applications for divorce.

(l) Finally, in the matter of political reform. Our group have been successful in securing reforms which will have considerable bearing on the future development of our Parliamentary system. Among the changes are the right to move a sub-amendment to the Budget or an amendment to the motion to go into supply; the passing of the resolution providing for estimates to be considered in the standing or special



MRS. A. B. WARR



## Nine Years' Work for Agriculture and Social Progress

A Record of Solid Achievement—How the U.F.A. and Other Independent Groups Have Imbued Public Life of Dominion With a New Spirit—Attack Upon the Organized Money Power the Outstanding Issue.

An Address by E. J. GARLAND at the Bow River Convention

In a graphic, eloquent and powerful address to the Bow River Convention, Mr. Garland described the nine years' solid achievement for Agriculture and social construction of the U.F.A. Group and the groups co-operating with them in the Canadian House of Commons. The fact that the speech was held in Calgary made it possible for us to obtain a verbatim report such as has not been possible in the cases of other U.F.A. representatives who are candidates for election. It is concerned, however, not with individual accomplishment, but with the work of the group as a whole, and as a record of their work will prove a source of inspiration to farm people throughout the Province, and provide an incentive to increased effort to insure the election of their own representatives in the forthcoming election. The address reveals a combination of lofty idealism with extensive knowledge of Canada's problems. It is given here in abbreviated form.

My first duty should be, of course, to give you a resume of the last nine years' work at Ottawa. You all know that I, in common with other members of the group have returned to you each year and travelled all over the constituency and reported to you every year upon the work of the Federal House of Commons. We have submitted ourselves to you for cross-examination, getting in touch with you as to your particular difficulties in a Federal way; and have always, I think, done what you expected us to do when you elected us first—been truly representative of the United Farmers of Alberta. And in doing that I feel we have served the best interests of all classes. The serving of Agriculture may be but a means to an end; if it be but that, then I think the end has always been served.

No one phase has been neglected. Who was it fought for the coal industry in the House of Commons; who was it pressed most vigorously and consistently since 1923 for a just rate to Ontario—until we secured the test rate of \$6.75? The United Farmer Group. Let me make it very clear. I am absolutely satisfied, from the evidence I heard presented to the Board of Railway Commissioners, that a rate of \$6.75, approximately the rate on grain, will reimburse the railways fully, and that this should be a permanent all year rate, a statutory rate, and not merely a test rate, coming a few months only.

### Stood Loyal to Principle

I want to glance, almost as you would from an aeroplane, upon the picture of the nine years' work in the House of Commons of your Group. I don't think there is any citizen in Canada who has followed the work of your farmer members down there who has not in his heart felt and frequently with his tongue expressed a deep admiration for and a great sympathy with the courageous and consistent stand that has been taken by your members. With a few isolated exceptions like Miss Macphail in Ontario, a few men from Saskatchewan, the United Farmer Group alone has stood absolutely loyal to its principles upon which it was elected. It is the only group that has remained loyal to its principles during the nine years. You have the Liberal-Progressives. I feel sorry for them, for they are good fellows, scattered in a single thin line, not even a red line, not

even a blue line (somebody unkindly suggested once, a thin yellow line) through the massive Liberal Party. But I think that they thought they were doing the best thing. They would have enormously influenced the trend of legislation in the last few years if they had stayed with us; as it was their efforts were largely ineffective.

The future of social and economic legislation in Canada will depend upon the existence in the House of Commons of a powerful, coherent and courageous independent group, capable of directing the Government that may be in power in the direction of that legislation which we still so sadly need.

One illustration of a situation such as I anticipate occurred in 1925. All of you recall the program of legislation that year, more extensive, more completely humanitarian than that of any previous single year in Canada's history. We, the independent groups, claim credit for that. A similar situation may arise and we are going to need all our strength throughout this whole Province. We are going to need the hearty co-operation of every one of our U.F.A. members. I feel satisfied that that is going to be the situation. The record of the group stands unassailed and unassailable. If the public will but examine our record, read Hansard, study those things which we have furthered, there will be no question in the minds of intelligent citizens as to who has and will serve them best.

We have never been diverted from the path of true humanitarian principles by party expediency. We have never had to be. As to what effect this particular legislation might have upon the people of the country, that is the only question which has had to enter into our consideration on any legislative issues that came before us. We have retained completely the splendid co-operation that has existed between us and the other independent groups, notably Labor.

### Justice Forced on Reluctant House

One of the most effective pieces of work our group ever did concerned the old Crow's Nest agreement; in the survey of the nine years of work it is essential that I should touch upon it just to say this: that from the point of view of money

value alone, I know the efforts of your members have justified themselves.

The story of that adventure is very briefly this: The railways wanted the abrogation of the agreement, the Government didn't dare abrogate it at the time because we were strong. A committee was appointed to examine into the question; it heard witnesses in behalf of agriculture in Western Canada, and then the committee deliberately and cold-bloodedly voted to abrogate the agreement. That committee, largely consisting of Liberal and Conservative members, with the exception of four men and our farmers voted in favor of the abrogation of the agreement. The moment this became known to us, our group got together and planned our next actions; we went to the library and got all the books we could on railway matters and divided them amongst us. Our object was to go into the House of Commons and after we had spoken as long as we could, then to read from these books, hour after hour. We know we were justified. It was a deliberately organized method of enforcing justice upon a reluctant House, a partisan House. What was the result? That report of the committee was never sent to the House. The Government instructed the committee to reconsider and offered to restore the rates. So don't let anybody else claim credit for that.

We have in the House of Commons advocated completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Peace River outlet. . . . We have through the efforts of Mr. Kennedy supported by several members in our corner, received assurance that if the railways do not commence construction of the outlet within a year, the Government will do so, if Mr. King is in power. I have no doubt that Mr. Bennett, now that the election is on, will also promise as much. The pleasant thing about election time is that you get lots of promises.

### Organized Money Power

Perhaps the most outstanding issue in the nine years from a long distance view was the constant, the effective, and the tremendously important attack which your few members made upon the existing organized money power. When in 1923 the revision of the Bank Act was up, your members were there in the front row, hurling questions at those presidents of the banks, questions concerning the economic effect of their banking policy upon the people and industry; and we found those great financiers, who hold Canada in the hollow of their hands by virtue of their control of credit power, utterly unable or unwilling or both to answer the questions we asked them as to the effect of their policy upon industry and prices in Canada. We have continued this fight, assisted by your organization and by your excellent paper *The U.F.A.*, ever since that time. In 1933 the Bank Act again comes up for revision and once more the battle will be in full swing in the House of Commons and in the Committee. I want to ask you if you are not anxious to send back there



men who will have the courage to stand up there and drive home the economic effects of continued control by private interests of social credit; to secure from the Government a greater measure of control for the people. The Bank Act which is passed by the House of Commons is a bankers' Bank Act; it is made by the bankers. Only a few amendments, minor in character, were ever passed through the House of Commons and these did not affect the bankers' privileges. The Act was promoted by and made by the Bankers' Association of this country and not made in the interests of the country, but in the interests of the bankers.

We are not alone in this, every nation that I know of is under similar control. But in this Province you people have gone further and you know more, as a group, about the effect of the private control of credit and banking than groups in any other country in the world.

We intend to prosecute that fight until the people get back complete control of the credit created by the community.

#### "Leading the House"

The U.F.A. and independent groups are leading the House, says an Eastern journalist. Another says: "What is the U.F.A. policy today becomes the country's policy tomorrow and the Government's policy five to seven years afterwards." (Applause). In all cases that generalization is not true, but in the majority of cases it is absolutely true. More than a year ago eleven members in the independent groups rose in their places and stressed the necessity for an amendment to the Liquor Export Act that would prohibit the export of liquor into the United States. The Government was opposed, the Opposition critical, Mr. Euler, the Minister of National Revenue, stated in the House of Commons in effect that the proposal was ridiculous; one year later the Prime Minister of Canada himself, not only accepts the policy but introduces it into the House of Commons. In the previous year there had been a division of opinion in the ranks of the Conservatives on this policy. This year, under the leadership of Mr. Bennett, they noticed the dangerous situation that existed and so they spoke strongly against the motion but voted for it. Read the speeches. They criticised the Government and then turned around and voted for the measure. Mr. Guthrie, speaking at Paris, Ontario, said "The division in the House of Commons was not a party vote. Every man was told that this vote was one that he could give according to his conscience." Notice the inference. "The assumption then," says the *Woodstock Sentinel*, "is that the rule is to let the party and not the conscience be the guide."

#### Health Units

Your group introduced this year, through Mr. Spencer of Battle River, a demand for Federal Government assistance for Health Units. It is not necessary for me to stress the importance of that matter. I have discussed the appalling conditions that we find in Canada, at every local meeting. We have large numbers of adults suffering serious disabilities that could have been entirely cured or relieved if taken in time. You know how your school clinics have saved the health, the citizenship value, of your children. Now this thing is a heavy business for a Province to carry on, and all we asked of the Federal Government was that it should pick up one-third of the cost of maintaining these units as

soon as the Rockefeller Foundation drops out, after three years. We led the House on that question. The entire argument was that this was against the B.N.A. Act—the stock argument used against every piece of social legislation. In answer it was pointed out that there is not a single section in the act which delegates health matters to the Provinces; and as a matter of fact there could not be, because at the time the constitution was drafted such a thing as preventive medicine was practically unknown. The very existence of a Health Department at Ottawa would indicate as definitely as any argument of ours that the health of the nation is the responsibility of the whole state. That is another battle that we have got to go into again; we have started it, I think, with some effect, and will finish it.

#### "What the U.F.A. Says Today"

We asked the Government to continue the highway grants. We pointed out the great burden of our Provincial Governments, and that they have not had their natural resources. Some two years ago—by the way, you have heard Mr. Bennett recently, haven't you, over the radio? Mr. Bennett is now out for a national highway, and he is ringing the changes on this; but he does not tell you that it was a U.F.A. member one year ago in the House of Commons that introduced this question in the debate on highway grants. Your member happened to be the one involved. I suggested it as a means of unifying Canada, giving employment and making it possible for Canadians to drive through Canada.

*That was not acceptable then, but now we have a leader of the Opposition advocating it, and even the Prime Minister is not averse to it. He says if the Provincial Conference will agree it will be done. So again one year afterwards, the policy of the U.F.A. becomes the policy of both parties of the House of Commons.*

I need not stress the work that we did in connection with the long term rural credits. I deeply regret that in effect this has not been so successful as we hoped. But the discriminatory features of its application in this Province are being removed.

#### Intermediate Credits for Agriculture

A U.F.A. member again introduced the question of intermediate credits this year. We find the existing Bank Act provides an apparently satisfactory system from the point of view of commercial business. The three-months loan is its basis—the short loan. We have long term loans taken care of by mortgages, but nothing to fit in between; we are the only civilized country in the world that I know of where satisfactory arrangements have not been made for intermediate loans for agriculture. What is the good of you or me going into a bank, asking for a loan for three months, to buy livestock or to put in a crop. By the time you renew that three months' note you pay a lot more than 8 per cent. Borrowing \$200 in Ottawa, the rate was 6 per cent, without any questions as to my assets. But in Alberta, I have to answer a list of questions as long as your arm as to my assets and financial condition, and then pay 8 per cent or more.

At the end of the three months, you have no money because the crop is not off until August or October and the note has to be renewed. Stupid! but if it is stupid in regard to crops, it is three hundred times more stupid in regard to stock, where you have to wait three

years to get returns. It was for that reason that we again introduced in the House this year a resolution for that purpose. It was referred to a committee and our members urgently advocated the establishment of this system. But the committee would only recommend further investigation.

#### Education for Peace

Miss Macphail introduced a resolution in behalf of our group to the effect that for every hundred dollars that our country spends upon preparation for war, one dollar should be devoted to the promotion of peace by means of education. This resolution has been moved by Miss Macphail before, but this year it was referred to the committee on industrial and international relations with instructions to investigate. When the session came to an end, however, at an unusually early date owing to the plans for an election, the committee reported that their investigation had not been completed, and suggested that it should be resumed at the next session.

I wish you would read these debates. You would get your eyes opened. Some of you have had them opened, but I want to tell you frankly that I would not vote to have the unemployed and Labor brought down to listen to the debates in the House because these men would come back so utterly inflamed by the reactionary attitude in the House that there would be a dangerous situation.

State Life Insurance was a resolution placed on the order paper a year ago. This year I had another resolution in its place for the moment more important. It concerned the application of the eight hour day and fair wage clause in all Government departments and work under government contracts. It is one of the most important things in the world that we apportion out the work and wages as widely as possible among the workers. If we do that we help find a market for our own products, we help labor and decrease unemployment.

#### Farmers and Income Tax

I want to draw your attention to the income tax return for this year. Let me make one appeal to you farmers. I have heard men grumble about the nonsense of having to make out an income tax return when they had no income tax to pay for years and years. Ladies and gentlemen, let me say this to you, that whilst you may have this little minor inconvenience, as long as you have it you know that some money will be collected from those who can best afford to pay, and if you don't have it, then you open the door for the abolition of the income tax. *The old parties are intensely anxious to abolish it. Yet it is the only really effective way that we have to tax the men who can best afford it.* You cannot discriminate, it has got to apply to all. Support that. It also provides for statistical returns that are of immense value. "Out of the total population of Canada (over nine millions) there are five and a half million adults—persons who should be gainfully employed.

Out of that five and a half million there are only 129,000 paying income tax. Can I emphasize it too strongly? What does it point to? That which you and I have often contended, that there is a steady concentration of wealth into fewer and fewer hands, and a steady depletion of purchasing power in the pockets of the masses. 1,370 persons pay 53 per cent of the



income tax out of nine millions.  
 Note: 1,370 pay 53 per cent of the  
 income tax collected, 98 per cent of  
 those paying income tax pay 46 per  
 cent and one per cent pay 53 per cent.

This year one of the first questions that came up was the question of prosperity. The speech from the throne declared that Canada was passing through a year of the greatest prosperity in its history or words to that effect. But remember the figures I just read to you in connection with income tax payments. I now say to you that *within the last four years there have been more and more millionaires made in Canada, and more and more men thrown out of employment, and there has been less and less consumptive power on the part of the masses of the people; with the result that you now see in front of your eyes a most serious problem of unemployment.* We pointed out that if there was prosperity it was not a prosperity of the masses, but of the few who controlled either by special privilege or credit power, the whole of Canada.

Eleven members of our groups in 1929 advocated abolition of liquor clearances. In 1930 the Government accepted our policy.

#### Australian Treaty

The Australian Treaty was another cause of tremendous disturbance in the ranks of the farmers. I cannot emphasize too strongly the dangerous position in which we are in respect to this. It is the only subject in which there has crept in any sign of weakness on our part. It is your duty to decide what attitude you must take. Your Convention last year asked that your Federal Members secure the abolition, by denouncing, of the Australian Treaty. We went into the House of Commons to do so. The Conservatives moved for the rescinding of the order-in-council which extended the privileges to New Zealand. We wanted to wipe the whole thing out; it was discriminatory. It was brought into effect for the purpose of assisting the manufacturers to secure a ready market in Australia and New Zealand for their products. But in order to get that market, they had to give something to Australia and so they extended to Australia a preferential market for butter and mutton and some other commodities in Canada. In other words, it was drawn up from the point of view of protectionists (and it was a protectionist Finance Minister of the Liberal Government that introduced this legislation). Now they felt, no matter what you and I feel, that protection was a good thing, so they would give a special privilege to their favorite industries and from their point of view they discriminated against us.

Now the question that Mr. Gardiner put up to them in the House of Commons was this: Vote down the whole treaty and revise it on a fair basis. Did the Conservatives do it? Not on your life. They voted against our motion, because the treaty was helpful to their friends, just as it was helpful to some of the friends of the Liberals. It helped these manufacturing industries. Now we have Mr. Bennett going about this country, screaming about the terrible position of the sheep industry. *But if there is any sincerity in Mr. Bennett's contention, he would have voted against allowing mutton and wool to come into the country from Australia, but he attacked only the New Zealand extension of the treaty.*

One of the members of our Group, Mr. Irvine, remarked in speaking aptly on the budget, "It is indeed the irony of

fate that it should have fallen to the lot of the first Western Minister of Finance to cast the cut flowers of British preference on the mangled corpse of free trade."

#### Cremating Corpse of Free Trade

Here you have a Liberal party pledged to low tariffs—just the same platform in that respect as yours and mine—making this sacrifice. The old planks of their platform are split up and set alight to cremate the corpse of free trade. Another platform has been erected in its place, of sheet steel, bolted securely on British girders. The back-drop is the Union Jack of British preference. West Indian fruits form the decoration on one side, on the other side a heap of domestic beans. Gay pennants of Canadian tin plate stand there as if in the breeze of prosperity, and on these sheets you read the lines "Empire Preference;" on another "No Rebatory Measure," but the next reads "Countervailing duties" and the next "No New Zealand Butter." There is an inconsistency there that is worth considering. And surmounting the whole a weathercock valiantly crowing, stealing the very thunder of the Conservative party itself.

By the way, the Liberals achieved all that marvellous structure merely at the sacrifice of two or three principles. This British preference is good as far as it has gone, it has not gone as far as it should have gone. It is nine years that we have been pressing for that; this is the first real step toward it. The Liberals have accepted a little.

#### "Buttress of Empire"—Bargaining

What is the position of the Conservatives? And now Mr. Bennett, former buttress of the Empire, is coming out and saying, "No sir, there will be no British preference unless we get something for it." *Is there a decent Canadian in the Dominion of Canada that will sanction a policy of that kind, when we know that Britain has never shut the door to our products, when she buys from us more than twice as much as we ever bought from her; and yet, Mr. Bennett would say to her in her present condition, "Make a bargain!"*

Countervailing duties within their meagre sphere are in effect exactly the brick for brick policy which the Liberals themselves bitterly condemned when Arthur Meighen advanced it some years ago. He was answered then in a statesmanlike and courageous manner by the Prime Minister, who pointed out that Mr. Meighen wanted us to engage in one of those tariff wars that end but in international rivalry and animosity. He resented and rejected it. Now to meet the agitation created by Conservative propaganda they might accept the policy partially, and you can hardly blame them for that, being an old party as they are, and wanting to stay in power as they do. Yet it is really a joke.

There are 16 countervailing duties on commodities that will not affect very much the U.S. trade. Cattle, sheep, horses less than \$150, meats, reindeer, venison, eggs, wheat, cut flowers, cast iron pipe, etc. These are under the countervailing duty. The countervailing duty operates as follows: when higher duties are imposed against these 16 articles by any country, our duty on the same commodities coming from those countries goes up to the rate of the opposing tariff or comes down. But note it only comes down to the level of the general tariff rates. So that if a nation were to give free entry to Canadian items our tariff would still remain at the general rate.

We stand for the speedy reduction of duties against Empire goods until free trade has been established between Canada and Great Britain.

#### Beauharnois Scandal and St. Lawrence

On the 22nd your Members attacked the great financial group known as the Beauharnois crowd. The St. Lawrence River is international in character. The U.S. has rights, covered by at least two international treaties, to use that river free for all time right to the sea. Now you find men coming forward like Mr. Bennett and Mr. King saying they are in favor of the construction of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways.

But they have not told you anything.

What we want to know is will he take up the construction of the scheme before the country is financially ready for it? We are not financially ready at the moment, especially if the construction of that canal is to fall as a definite cost upon the taxpayers of the country while the private interests are allowed to reap the real profit from the power.

Experts went into an examination of the whole St. Lawrence Waterways and recommended definitely that the construction of the Deep Waterways should be based upon power contributing to the cost of the canalization. The power resources of the St. Lawrence are gigantic. This one section alone is capable of producing two million horse power. You and I have no conception of what that means in industry. We have seen 500,000 of that already given to private interests. These same power barons intend to get the whole of it and made their plans for a ditch 4,000 feet wide. Wider than the average width of the river itself at that point. If these people are permitted to get all that power for private exploitation, then I say that the whole St. Lawrence is in jeopardy.

We intend when the next session opens, to ask once more for a full and complete inquiry into that whole situation, so that we can protect the interests of the country.

#### PLANS FOR FUTURE

I will close by giving you as briefly as I can the program which we have, subject to your approval and in accordance with resolutions passed by yourselves, planned for our future work. One of the most important deals with Finance—which is the problem of bringing producer and consumer together.

Mr. McKenna one time said, "I can relieve unemployment in this country almost immediately if you will allow me to put into practice my plan. At the present time one of the chief reasons for unemployment is the fact that mechanical invention has displaced labor, particularly as that labor has not enough purchasing power even amongst those that are still working, to buy back the goods produced. A surplus is created. If markets are not immediately available they begin to choke the warehouses. More men are then put out of work. McKenna said, "What you must do is create purchasing power. Have it increase in such volume that at all times it will be able to take up the production of the nation or its equivalent in trade." The principle is a simple one. You and I and the rest of us in the country can by applying our energy to the natural resources, produce all our requirements.

There should not be, and there need not be, one single starving individual in



# FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

## Alfred Speakman Choice of Red Deer Convention

One of Largest and Most Enthusiastic  
Gatherings Ever Held Gives  
Unanimous Re-nomination

Alfred Speakman, who has represented Red Deer Federal Constituency since 1921, was again the unanimous choice of the U.F.A. as their candidate. The following report of the annual and nominating convention of the Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association was written by the secretary, John Farrar.

The convention was held in Olds on the afternoon of July 5th, the chair being taken by Donald Cameron, M.L.A.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed that the funds of the association were in very poor shape, and it was stated that a number of the Locals of the riding had not turned in their political dues. A resolution was passed by the convention instructing the secretary to request the delinquent Locals to turn in their arrears to the U.F.A. Central Office as soon as possible. Such Locals as are now fully paid up might consider the matter of turning in subscriptions for this purpose.

Our member, Mr. Speakman, gave a long and interesting address on political conditions and his work during the past session. He explained his attitude on the Dunning budget, and why he had voted against it. Mr. Speakman was in favor of the national highway, which proposal originally emanated in Parliament from the U.F.A. group. The questions of Immigration, Farm Credits and the debate on the Beauharnois Power Project were also dealt with. The speaker also described the advantages of the group system for the more business-like handling of public problems and said that in his opinion, Parliament was becoming more reconciled to the idea and consequently was working somewhat more harmoniously.

In reply to questions, Mr. Speakman said that he had not been offered a Liberal nomination, and would not accept one. At the conclusion of Mr. Speakman's address, a hearty vote of confidence was expressed in him. Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, President, and Ronald Pye, Director for the constituency, also briefly addressed the meeting.

When nominations were called for, only Mr. Speakman's name was presented and he was nominated unanimously with great enthusiasm.

### Officers Elected

The officers for the coming year are: president, Harry Taggart, Olds; vice-president, C. H. Richardson, Bowden; directors: Red Deer East—A. F. Wright, Ardley, Red Deer West—J. E. Lundberg, Eckville; Innisfail East—Mr. Steve Kerr, Lousana; Innisfail West, T. Sigurdson, Penhold; Olds East—J. J. Miller, Huxley; Olds West—A. W. Samis, Olds; Didsbury East—F. King, Ghost Pine; Didsbury West—Frank Yonke, Didsbury; Lacombe East—J. C. Stone, Alix; secretary, John Farrar, Penhold. Mr. Farrar is also acting as Mr. Speakman's agent during the election campaign.

The convention was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in the riding for years past.

### Mr. Speakman's Meetings

Wednesday, July 16.—Caroline, 3 p.m.; Innisfail 8:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 17.—Sundre, 3 p.m.; Olds, 8:30 p.m.

Friday, July 18.—Torrington, 3 p.m.; Trochu, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, July 19.—Ruxley, 3 p.m.; Elnora 8:30 p.m.

Monday, July 21.—Eckville, 3 p.m.; Rocky Mtn. House, 8:30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 22.—Attend Red Deer Fair.

Wednesday, July 23.—Pine Lake (picnic), 3 p.m.; Lousana, 8:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 24.—Sylvan Lake. 3 p.m.; Red Deer 8:30 p.m.

Friday, July 25.—Zella, 3 p.m.; Didsbury, 8:30 p.m.

Saturday, July 26.—Sunnyslope, 3 p.m.; Three Hills, 8:30 p.m.

## T. O. King Selected by Lethbridge Convention

Wins Out in Fifth Count Over Five Other  
Nominees—220 Delegates Present

LETHBRIDGE, July 7.—T. O. King, of Raymond, was nominated as U.F.A. candidate in this constituency, at a convention of the Lethbridge U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association held in Wesley hall here today when Norman F. Priestley, of Lethbridge, dropped out in the fifth and final count in a contest in which six names went to the ballot. Mr. Priestley immediately moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The others whose names were voted on were L. H. Jelliff, J. A. Johanson, H. Ostlund, K.C., and Fred Pease.

The convention was attended by some 220 delegates—it was the last and the largest in delegate strength of the U.F.A. conventions which have been held this summer—and throughout the main session in the afternoon, the galleries were filled. Six names were submitted to the convention, and the greater part of the afternoon was taken up by the speeches of movers and seconders and the candidates themselves, and by the balloting which followed. L. H. Jelliff, who has represented the constituency since 1921, was eliminated on the fourth count, leaving Mr. King and Mr. Priestley in the field. The number of ballots cast, inclusive of delegates and officers, was 228. About 50 Locals were represented.

Ernest Bennion, president of the association, in calling the convention to order, urged the delegates to exercise tact in approaching the serious business with which they were called upon to deal. He himself, throughout the day's proceedings, set an admirable example in the exercise of this quality. As always at conventions in this constituency, music, including rousing community singing, was an enjoyable feature of the program. James Walker, of Raymond, acted as song leader.

### Obligation of Member

During the course of the convention the following motion was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, that whoever be the successful candidate to carry the U.F.A. banner in the coming Federal election shall be bound by the principles and policies laid down at our U.F.A. Annual Convention and shall consistently work with the U.F.A. group of members at Ottawa, with a view to getting such principles and policies into legislative effect.

The convention decided to allow the nominator of each candidate five minutes in which to speak, the seconder three minutes, and the candidate himself ten minutes.

Nominating Mr. Jelliff, William Oliver of Lethbridge declared that his nominee had worked aggressively for the farmers, having been connected with early fights for reform. He had fought at Ottawa for the interests of Lethbridge in connection with railway extensions and rates, and in the matter of securing elevator facilities. He should be sent back to Ottawa to finish his work. The seconder was W. H. Childress, who dwelt upon Mr. Jelliff's good qualities as a citizen and emphasized the importance of such industries as beef, butter and mutton production, which were today threatened by unfair tariff conditions.

Mr. Priestley was nominated by John Anderson of Barnwell and John McD. Davidson of Coaldale. Mr. Anderson reviewed Mr. Priestley's career in Western Canada, pointing out that he was a pioneer homesteader who had carved out a farm in the brush country and knew from his own personal experience as a farmer the nature of the difficulties and hardships and problems with which the farmer was confronted. He had later, as a professional man, continued in close association with the farmers' movement, and to which he had remained consistently and absolutely loyal. In every political campaign he had worked assiduously to secure the election of representatives of the movement.

John Johanson of Woolford was nominated by L. W. Lee of Woolford who said that Mr. Johanson's fine work as U.F.A. director and his services in the movement over a long term of years spoke for themselves. Mr. Johanson's whole soul was in the movement. He was a farmer who had an intimate knowledge from practical experience of the agricultural problems of the constituency. Heber Sheffield of Woolford seconded the nomination.

### Mr. King Nominated

T. O. King was nominated by T. J. Norton of Magrath, who in an eloquent address reviewed Mr. King's public record in southern Alberta, and spoke of his long connection with the U.F.A. movement. He had always been loyal to the movement. The nomination was seconded by William Redd of Raymond. (A sketch of Mr. King's career is given elsewhere in this issue.)

H. Ostlund, K.C., of Lethbridge was nominated by T. H. Spackman of Stirling, who said that the man whom he had pleasure in nominating was a pioneer of over 30 years' standing and had helped to build the canal system. He had been

(Continued on page 34)



## Protest With Ballots Against Class Domination!

Vote by Farmers for Their Own Men Only Way to Class Equality—Farmers Have Nothing to Expect from Liberal and Tory Parties, Representing Financial and Manufacturing Interests, Which They Have Not Already Received

By WILLIAM IRVINE

The contributor whose presentation of the issue in the forthcoming election is printed below, has a long record of service in the Farmer Movement in Alberta. He took a prominent part in the inauguration of the movement for independent Farmer representation in Parliament and Legislature. In a recent address, Robert Gardiner, chairman of the U.F.A. Parliamentary group, stated that in 1915, when he first met Mr. Irvine at a U.F.A. picnic, he had "taken his hat off to him for his knowledge of and devotion to the Movement," and declared that even before Mr. Irvine became a U.F.A. representative he had been one of the most valuable assets to the U.F.A. Group in Parliament. Since 1926 Mr. Irvine has been U.F.A. member for Wetaskiwin. He was recently re-nominated by unanimous vote as candidate in the election on July 28th.

The Dominion election is now drawing to a close. One fortunate thing about it is that in this Province the campaign will not have been a long one. Even that period of a little more than a month is almost too long for the mass mind to be subjected to the hysteria and mob appeal of party campaigning.

U.F.A. supporters will not be disturbed by the mob appeal, for they know the condition of public affairs and know what their duty as citizens is in respect to those conditions. Only a weakling mind will depart from his own reasoning, which has resulted from careful and mature consideration, to follow the excitement of the moment.

We are not interested in nor concerned about the talk feasts of the two party leaders. There is nothing new, nothing remedial in it at all. Sir John A. Macdonald long ago not only said all that Mr. Bennett is saying today, but he *did* it. Sir Wilfred Laurier said and did all that Mr. King now proposes to do. But these policies, tried by two great leaders of the past, increased rather than solved our economic difficulties.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir John A. Macdonald were at the opposite poles in their advocacy of fiscal policy. Our party leaders today are squabbling over degrees of the same policy. Mr. King thinks he can save the nation by putting a 50 per cent protection on iron and steel; Mr. Bennett would save it by putting a protection of only 49 9-10 per cent on these products.

Does any one today believe that the manner and degree of collecting taxes will bring economic prosperity to the nation as a whole? It is incredible that in view of past experience and greater knowledge of economic laws, there are any who so believe.

### Has Been Well Tried

The policy which both parties are now advocating has been well tried; it is in fact the only policy which has ever been tried in this country. What has this policy done for Agriculture? What has it done for the Country? The farmers paid the freight on their wheat and cattle going East to market and paid the freight on the manufacturers' machinery to the West under Sir John and Sir Wilfred, as they have done under Mr. King and will do if Mr. Bennett comes to power; the

farmers had poor credit facilities and paid higher rates of interest also during the regime of Sir John and Sir Wilfred, just as they still have to put up with these disadvantages; the farmers are still unable to put a price on their products and must still pay the prices which other producers set on their commodities; and finally, with all the tinkering which both parties have done with tariffs in sixty years, the farmers still pay more of that tax than any other class and obtain no protection in return. *What then have farmers to expect from the promises of the parties today which they have not already received?*

It is generally believed that the dog enjoys licking the boot on the foot which kicked him. Of course, we do not know the dog's mind on the matter. At any rate, we think we are far above dogs in our intelligence. If we are, we shall not reward our oppressors with power, nor forget our own interests and dignity as citizens in a wild, heedless rush to cast our ballots for those who have rewarded our previous trust with increased burdens and greater subservience.

### Our Responsibility

Let the farmers remember that many years ago we abandoned the hopeless expectation of any one or any party doing anything for us and took the responsibility of doing things for ourselves. The reason why the farmer pays more taxes than others, the reason why he pays freight rates going and coming, pays more interest for less service, and cannot price his own products, is that all power, including political power, has hitherto been in the hands of others. If there had been a Farmers' Group in Parliament during the last sixty years, Agriculture would have been on a basis of equality with other classes in all these matters.

### Can Safeguard Future

The past we cannot alter; but we can safeguard the future by acting intelligently today. The way to act intelligently on July 28th is to vote for our own interests. The extent of our interests in all matters affected by politics is to arrive at EQUALITY of economic and political status with all other classes in the community. This equality will not come to us without effort. We must learn to look after our own business as others are doing, and as soon as we arrive at equality, true co-operation among all classes will begin. As long as bankers and manufacturers can exploit us they will not co-operate with us.

Farmers all claim to do their share of the nation's work. In fact they are sure that they do more than their share; farmers believe or should believe that their position in society should be equal in economic returns, in political power and in social dignity to that of any other calling. What farmers fail to do is to live up to their beliefs.

Let a farmer become a candidate for Parliament in any of the seats in Toronto or Montreal, and *how many votes would he obtain?* It is safe to say that he would not get the vote of one business man or lawyer, or banker, or manufacturer. The reason is two-fold. A farmer



would be regarded as inferior socially and intellectually to these classes that he supports and moreover these classes would not regard a vote for a farmer as a vote for their interests.

Why should it be different when a lawyer or banker or doctor or manufacturer who repudiates and scorns the idea of responsibility to a farmer organization, puts up for Parliament in a country riding? Is he supported by farmers, as he usually is, because farmers have less political sense than the bankers and manufacturers of Montreal and Toronto? If this is not the reason, then will some one explain what the reason is?

The ridings in Alberta like Wetaskiwin, Athabasca, Camrose, etc., etc., where farmer nominees are running in the present election are as truly farmer seats as the ridings in Toronto and Montreal are seats to be represented by Commercial and Labor interests. If the people of Toronto and Montreal will not vote for a farmer, why should Alberta farmers vote for the repre-

sentatives of the Toronto and Montreal interests and neglect their own? Think this over. Let farmers vote for their own candidate and thereby earn the respect of those who now exploit them and indeed prevent thereby the exploitation of which they now complain.

### Protest With Ballots

The farmer who votes against himself and for the parties which represent bankers and manufacturers may save his breath in protesting against freight rates, immigration, discriminatory tariffs, etc., etc. Protest with ballots! That is the effective way.

*To vote for Mr. Bennett's party is not an intelligent way of voting against Mr. King's Government, since both parties belong to the same class, and exist to serve the same class. A vote by farmers for their own class and interest is the only way truly to vote against class government, since it is a step towards class equality. And class equality in politics and economics will be the basis of the Co-operative Commonwealth.*

## The Stupidity of the Political Party System

How the U.F.A. and Other Independent Groups Have Proved It Unnecessary—Our Efforts to Secure Parliamentary Reform

By E. J. GARLAND

There is no further need for the party system in Canada, either Provincially or Federally. We have two parties, one in government and supposed to be directing the social and political evolution of the country, the other group sitting on the opposite side of the House and called "His Majesty's Loyal Opposition." The chief object of these two groups is, one to stay in power with as little difficulty as possible and the other to get into power as quickly as possible. It is "opposition for opposition's sake." I have seen it for nine years, the most stupid, the most ridiculous type of deliberate obstruction—obstruction frequently of first-class legislation.

In later years we have proved definitely even by the influence of our small group, that such a policy was unnecessary. Our group, because of our knowledge and contact with you, the farmers of this country, were able to take control of and to direct the House and committee of the House on grain matters. Also on returned soldiers' questions, particularly with respect to the Soldier Settler. And the result is that in these two cases we destroyed partisanship completely, both in the committee and in the House, and we have now unquestionably the most complete and efficient Grain Act that the country has ever had. We have secured an entirely new Board of Grain Commissioners, who are highly thought of by your Wheat Pool.

### Where All Co-operated

In connection with Soldier Settler legislation, whilst we can never hope to fully reward the returned men's service, we have gone further than any other country in the known world in our attempt to do justice to them in this country. This was not done by any one unit in the House, but by the unanimous co-operation and consent of all parties; and that is the principle that should apply in the consideration of all legislative matters. Only too regretfully do I say that in other questions you find partisanship rife, opposition for opposition's sake the ruling principle.

Farmers and business men, would you hire a man to oppose you in every policy you tried to carry out in your business, on your farm? . . . If you did, how long would your business or your farm

stay out of bankruptcy? Would you deliberately pay your good money to someone to oppose everything you did or tried to do, to oppose every piece of policy? Why should you promote that system in connection with the biggest business in the country, the business of the country itself? It is one of the severest indictments that can be given of the party system, that a situation of that character exists. It is but rarely that you hear constructive criticism. For the most part, it is purely factious, for the purpose either of misleading the public or of directly defeating the administration.

### Parliamentary Reform

On the question of Parliamentary reform we have striven to modify the Parliamentary system and to bring it into line with our complex form of civilization. As John Dewey said not long ago, our social life has been completely

changed in the last generation. The radio, the railway, the telephone, flight, mass production, have changed the economic life of the continent; and yet, in spite of this transformation no corresponding political alightment has taken place. The old parties, he said, have continued to mouth old phrases and flaunt the old banners, while behind the scenes they have surrendered abjectly to the domination of the big business interests and have become their mouth-piece. No wonder the people become careless and indifferent to partisan politics. Professor Dewey is described by his colleagues as the dean of American philosophers.

We have tried here to induce the Government to accept a resolution that the Government would not be defeated necessarily because a bill or a measure introduced by the Government meet defeat in the House, but only on a vote of no confidence. If such a policy had been accepted you would have freed, in large measure, the private members of the political parties in the House, and enabled them to vote according to their consciences, instead of voting, as we have seen them constantly voting, as the party whips told them to.

### WOULD POUR IN WHOLE RIVER

"The manipulation in connection with the Beauharnois power project which the U.F.A. brought to light last session created a more profound impression than any other matter brought before the House. This is a case of watering stock in which the promoters are seeking to pour in the whole of the St. Lawrence River."—William Irvine, at the Wetaskiwin Convention.

"These little groups at Ottawa, Progressive, United Farmers, Labor, have a value far beyond their numerical strength. They give an opening in Parliament for ideas which neither of the old parties would be willing to father in their first precarious and uncertain stage. The two main parties, with their preternatural sensitiveness to anything which might in the least imperil their continuance in office, or delay their accession to it, are in their attitude to reforms not unlike literary patrons as Dr. Johnson found them. "Is not a patron, my lord," he wrote in his caustic letter to Lord Chesterfield, "one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help?"—"Observer," in *Toronto Star*.



# Elect the Men Who Have Safeguarded Farmers' Interests!

Will Make Little Difference Whether Next Government Is Labelled "Liberal" or "Tory", But a Vast Difference to Farmers if U.F.A. Men Are Returned—U.F.A. Group Likely to Be Greater Power Than Ever Before in Next Parliament

By ONLOOKER

When the battle of the ballots is over in Canada's Federal election on July 28th, it will make very little difference to the average Alberta farmer whether Mackenzie King or R. B. Bennett is called upon to head the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or whether that Government is called Liberal or Tory—but it is likely to make a vast difference to him—a difference in the matter of dollars and cents—whether or not the U.F.A. Contingent of eleven members still continues to sit in the House of Commons to watch his interests.

The U.F.A. members have already accomplished more for Agriculture than any members have done previously in Canada's history, even though they have been only eleven in an assembly of 245 members. And there is a possibility, and a very strong possibility, that the voice of Western Canada's farm contingent may ring with a mighty sound throughout Canada after the next election, for many very astute political prophets are forecasting that neither the Liberal nor Conservative parties will have a majority, and if Alberta's farm contingent is sent back at full strength, the representatives of the U.F.A. and the representatives of the other groups associated with them, may hold such a position of influence as they held in 1926. It is a well known fact that the social legislation resulting from that session was undoubtedly the most progressive in the history of Canada, and if this should be the case once again there is every reason to think that the interests of agriculture will be considered as they have never been before. The U.F.A. contingent may become a very strong power at Ottawa and even if one party or the other should scrape up a majority, the U.F.A. Group cannot fail to have a strong influence on all legislation touching the interests of agriculture.

If Alberta farmers were forced to choose between Liberal and Tory candidates on July 28th they might just as well close their eyes and mark their ballots at random, for all the difference it would make to them politically; for as far as the average non-partizan man or woman can see there is no real difference between the Grit and the Tory. Each is a product of a party system of government; each is tied to a party machine—a machine guided to a great extent by interests which control the campaign funds upon which political parties have come to rely for their life blood. Such representatives are not (cannot be) free to represent those who elect them, for they are bound by the traditional and practical ties of partyism. They do not dare to vote, to any extent, against their own party because they might, if they voted in numbers, defeat their own Government; for under the present system the defeat of a Government measure is likely to mean the defeat of that Government, and no party man is likely to place the interests of the Alberta farmer before his own, and his party, interests.

If any proof of that fact were needed it was furnished by the Liberal and Conservative members in the Provincial Assembly last winter during the debate on the Wheat Pool Guarantees Bill. These members must have known, as the U.F.A. members behind Premier Brownlee knew, that Alberta's leading industry was facing a crisis and yet, when the Government sought to pass legislation to meet this crisis, these party men, while professing loyalty to the Pool and its interests, sought to embarrass the Government and make political capital from its action. Their loyalty to their parties and its old tricks came before their loyalty to Alberta's farmers—to Alberta's chief industry, the industry upon which all the others rest.

Fortunately, however, Alberta farmers

are not forced to choose between Liberal and Conservative candidates on July 28th, for in all but one predominantly rural riding the U.F.A. has placed a candidate and if the men and women who make their livelihood on the farms wish to consider their own interests they will make certain of the return of their U.F.A. Federal candidates on July 28.

During this, and other campaigns, I have listened to both Liberal and Conservative speakers and I have never yet been able to hear one good reason why an Alberta farmer should elect either in preference to the man chosen by the U.F.A. If I were a manufacturer, living in Ontario or Quebec, or even B.C., I believe I could see several appealing reasons for supporting either a Liberal or Conservative as my personal preference (and perhaps my grandfather's spirit) might indicate, but since my bread and butter and my new suit must be bought with money which comes from the sale of wheat, I cannot see that I have much to hope for, or expect, from either a Liberal or Conservative member at Ottawa.

I believe I could find several very good reasons for holding that opinion. In the first place my Liberal or Conservative member is not free; he is tied to his party and is expected to stand by it. The great majority of the members of both parties come from Provinces dominated by the manufacturer—by industry. Dominion party campaign funds (and they do exist and the veil of mystery which enshrouds their sources has occasionally been lifted) certainly do not come from the agricultural interests of Western Canada, because by the time the farmer has paid his debts he hasn't, as a rule, any large amounts left to contribute to such funds even if he wanted to be generous politically; and there is no reason to suspect that either party would feel called upon to consider the feelings of the

agricultural West in that connection. On the other hand, there have been instances which might lead an observer to suspect that often the interests of industry have been considered before those of the farmer. Just why, each voter must decide for himself.

## Not Interested in Wheat

As is pointed out in the Review of Federal affairs printed in last issue of *The U.F.A.*, "the words of the present Minister of Trade and Commerce indicate clearly the attitude of the present Government on trade in agricultural products. He said in the House on March 14th, 1929, that 'The Department of Trade and Commerce is not exercised over the sale of such commodities as wheat because those commodities find their own markets: but we are interested in assisting the sale of manufactured products.'"

When a Government admits, frankly, that it is more interested in assisting the sale of manufactured products than it is in the sale of a product which brings as much money as its wheat does, it does not offer a very good argument why an Alberta farmer should support one of its candidates in preference to a man chosen by the United Farmers. It would be difficult to imagine a U.F.A. representative taking that view of the matter.

Many things have happened in the past nine years which prove that there are very sound reasons why Alberta farmers should be represented at Ottawa by men who will be responsible to themselves. One case in point is their action in connection with the Crow's Nest pass agreement, for as a result of their action the West secured a freight rate on grain and flour which has meant a maximum saving to each Alberta farmer of 4 1-5 cents on every bushel of wheat shipped since the restoration of the agreement. In six years the farmers have saved in freight rates a total of approximately \$25,000,000.

Listening to Liberal speakers one might infer that their party deserves the credit for the restoration of this agreement, but members of the U.F.A. group have a different story to tell, for it seems that the committee appointed by the Government (on which the Government had a majority) decided against the restoration of the agreement. Probably had there been no U.F.A. Group in the House the matter would have ended there, but there WAS a U.F.A. Group and the members of that group, being Alberta farmers, realized what that decision meant in dollars and cents to the farmer, and being free, unhampered by party ties, they decided upon a course of action which proved very effective. The U.F.A. Group threatened to block the legislation necessary to prevent the restoration of that agreement concerning grain until the date when the agreement would have been restored automatically. They won, and today, Alberta's farmers are approximately \$25,000,000 better off than they would have been if they had not been represented at Ottawa.

## Sound Stand on Immigration

Immigration is another matter upon which Alberta's representatives have taken

(Continued on page 28)



# Immigration and the "Vision" of Party Statesmanship

## The Explosion of a Fallacy

Some years ago the Government at Ottawa decided that it would be a splendid thing if they could fill the vacant lands of Western Canada full, to overflowing, with farmers. The railways agreed with them and probably the banks and "captains of industry" felt that it was an inspired thought, a thought prompted by intense loyalty and the grand vision of mighty statesmanship.

Whether the Government was inspired or not can never be proven with certainty, but it is a certainty that a great many good Canadian dollars were spent to assist immigrants from all parts of Europe to come to Canada to take up land and become farmers.

### Hardships of Provinces

True, the pioneer farmers in the West were undergoing many hardships, they were paying big interest for credit accommodation, and they were paying big prices for every implement they used (because the Government had been induced to protect the men who were manufacturing these implements.) They were accepting what they were offered for their products and paying what other industries demanded for all they bought, and often it was a question if there would be enough money to buy the children new shoes. Undoubtedly these men would have been glad of "assistance," but there was none forthcoming, for money was needed for "assisted immigration."

If Canada were to grow and prosper it was necessary, the Government thought, to fill up the land with farmers who would buy more goods and pay more freight and use more manufactured products of all kinds. It was necessary for Canada's manufacturers and Canada's railways and Canada's newspapers' advertising departments, to have more farmers; people who could be trusted to produce food and sell it at any price they were offered and buy manufactured goods, in return, at any price they were asked (provided always, of course, that they had enough money left to buy anything.)

### Vision of Party Statesmanship

That was the vision of party statesmanship, and the manufacturers and railways and steamship companies, and merchants and doctors and lawyers all shouted with an

accord: "Well done. Hurrah. Go on, bring them in, and hurry up. We want to sell more boots and shoes, more railway fares, more advertising, more baby buggies, more pills, more legal advice."

At that time the majority of the members of the House of Commons were doctors or lawyers or well-to-do business men, and so, of course, it was never suggested that the Government should assist an army of doctors, lawyers, bankers, railway competitors or merchants to come in and fill up the vacant spaces, but—"Heaven send us farmers!" they implored. Before these farmers came they were important enough, and valuable enough to be "assisted," but once they were here "assistance" would not have been considered good for them, and undoubtedly it would not have been good, for no class, fed on political nurse, has ever gone far.

In the past few years a great many "assisted immigrants" have come to Canada. Some have gone on farms and succeeded; many more have drifted to the cities and been forced into the army of the unemployed, and last winter Alberta Province and Alberta cities, paid a large sum of money to give many of these immigrants the food they needed to keep life in their bodies.

### Fight Against Assisted Immigration

For years the Farmer and Labor groups at Ottawa have fought against the policy of "assisted" immigration, but there were other "voices" sounding in the ears of the Government and they paid little heed to the farm representatives. Then, apparently, about a year ago, someone began to suspect that "assisted immigration" was not an unmixed blessing and once the cities became convinced that they were receiving a good proportion of the "assisted" immigrants in the form of unemployed, who needed another kind of "assistance," "voices" began sounding at Ottawa and at the last session the Government announced that, with some unimportant exceptions, no further financial assistance would be given to immigrants.

Thus was given to the electors one of many proofs of the truth of the saying that: "What the U.F.A. members of Parliament advocate today is accepted by Canada tomorrow and enacted by Parliament next week."

—E.B.

## "Too Single an Eye to its Effect on Corporations"

### Tariff under Both Liberal and Tory Parties Had Little Care for Consumer

*The Financial Times of Montreal, in a candid editorial, confesses that interests of the masses of the people have been sacrificed to those of corporations by Liberals and Conservatives alike. It points out that Mr. Bennett's promise to "protect the consumer" affords material for caustic comment by the cynics.*

*The article follows:*

Perusal of Mr. Bennett's eloquent speech at Winnipeg on Monday leaves a feeling of uncertainty as to whether the Conservative campaign will actually be carried on for the next ten weeks along the lines which he there laid down. The St. Lawrence Waterway occupied a good deal of space in the speech, and Mr. Bennett threw overboard all the qualifications which were attached to the endorsement of it at the time of the Conservative national convention. He assured his audience that "the money for the construction of the Waterway can be secured without ultimate cost to Canada," a statement which is likely to cause some debate. But the St. Lawrence Waterway, while excellent matter in Winnipeg, is not likely to be much heard of as a campaign argument in either the eastern or the western extremes of Canada. The rest of the speech was mainly concerned with questions of trade. Mr. Bennett criticized the Government for not securing preferential treatment for Canadian wheat in the British market. On the subject of imperial preference Mr. Bennett was a little vague, but apparently holds that Canada should not grant such preferences to other British countries "without obtaining a preferred place in their markets for our own products," an intelligible policy but one which means that the Conservative party would abolish the existing preferences if returned to power until they succeeded in getting something from Great Britain in return for them. As a campaign argument this is liable to two objections, first that it involves a departure from the actual policy of the party when last in power, and second that it is not likely to get any votes in the West where they are most needed.

The most promising point in the speech is one on which Mr. Bennett touched very lightly, but one which the Conservative press has with considerable discernment selected for favorable comment. It is the policy referred to in the summary as "protection of our consumers from exploitation." Mr. Bennett's statement of it was a trifle rhetorical: "If, after investigation, there is any producer of this country levying excessive charges upon the consumer, I will put a stop to it." The cynical may enquire for details as to just how this is to be done, and the Liberal may point out that the Tariff Commission, a Liberal invention, was created largely for that very purpose. But there is a fairly wide-spread feeling that the tariff under Liberal and Conservative administrations alike has been administered with too single an eye to its effect on corporations and with too little care that its benefits should be extended to their employees and their customers.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## "Soliloquy"

By a Stoppington Farmer

The following letter was received from James Douglas of Stoppington, in which he enclosed a nomination card for selection of District Director:

I might state that this is the first time I have availed myself of this privilege. I feel constrained to do so after reading a letter in the press telling the poor benighted farmers that they have no control over the Pool. I have farmed here for twenty years and, strangely enough, I remained in complete obscurity until I joined the Pool.

Now I receive all kinds of information concerning the kindly interest the Grain Companies have on my account. That it deals chiefly with the sins of omission and commission of the Pool and its officials is only incidental. These gentlemen have never invited me to vote on the appointment of a Director yet, but I feel they will do so shortly. I can almost see their tears in their pamphlets on my account. The milk of human kindness fairly oozes from their literature. That sapient old Englishman, Willie Shakespeare, might have been writing for them when he said 'Really, thou doth protest too much!' It excites me to laughter when I read letters like the one referred to. It is simply the old gag of trying to drive a wedge between the Organization and its elected officers. They would have us believe that we should have a count of noses every time we sell a shipload of wheat, or whether it should be sold for 80½ or 80 8-16. They like to believe that the farmer's forehead is slanted on a 45 degree angle and that he stores his hayseeds in his whiskers. Hiram is still at the Potato Convention, limiting acreage, whilst Miriam is home busy as h—, planting them. They are welcome to the picture if it pleases them, but methinks that they are having their "doots."

The plain truth is that the Anti's are not so sure of their ground any more. A lot of their pet theories have been shot to pieces. A lot of the present noise against the Pool is simply the natural reaction of a group who fondly believed that the farmers could not cohere sufficiently to run a business of the magnitude of the Pool. They believed the Pool idea should be allowed to run its course like the measles and die a natural death. In my opinion, a lot of "respectable" people would much rather attend Mr. Wood's funeral than his birthday party. They do not understand him, having failed to corrupt him with either price or place. Even yet, "an honest man's the noblest work of God." However, most of the antagonism to the Pool has an economic basis. A lot of people feel that their occupation of skinning the farmer, like Othello's, is gone.

We are told of terrible mistakes our officials are making. Well, maybe so, but whose business is that? Our officials will continue to make some mistakes for the simple reason that they are human beings. We, the farmers, do not expect infallibility. We are not paying for it. Indeed, like Mark Twain, we hold that "there is no such animal." If our officials do

sometime err in judgment, that is our business and we will pay for it. As to whether or not the Pool should try to compel a 100 per cent membership is a delicate point and should only be resorted to when no other course is open. History affords ample evidence, it seems to me, to show the evils of compulsion.

The tragic pages of the middle ages were written in blood by the ultra good and very often by sincere people. Some of the blackest crimes in history were committed with pious motives. I note that the Liberal leader opposes the idea because to do so would create a political football. Well! that's a weighty pronouncement.

If I were looking for a classical example of a "Closed Shop" I know of no finer example than the Leader's Legal Profession. If their 100 per cent organization is a political football it does not seem to have hurt the Profession very much. It does not seem to have affected adversely their nerve in making up a charge sheet.

Their principle applied to the farmers' business would solve a lot of problems, amongst them the elevator question, as

wheat would be sold in the chemist shops.

## Facing Life

Out of the worst to a little bit better,  
Out of disaster as quick as you can,  
Wasting no time as a whiner and fretter,  
A failure today, but tomorrow a man!  
Up from the tumble the goal still to try for,  
Starting anew where the last hope went down.  
Wasting no minutes lost treasures to sigh for,  
Shipwrecked, but fighting your best not to drown!  
After the fire and the last girder crashes  
Dwell not too long on the desolate view,  
There on the site that is blackened with ashes  
Courage must hasten to build up anew.  
Nothing is altered by cursing or wailing,  
Man grumbles with things as they are all in vain;  
But from the worst with a courage un-failing  
Rises the stout heart to triumph again.  
—By Edgar A. Guest.

## Wheat Pool Delegate Nominations

Ballots in Election of Delegates Must Be Returned to Head Office by August 15th

All ballots for the election of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates had been mailed from the Pool Head Office on July 15th, to sub-districts in which there will be an election. Full instructions as to the marking of these ballots are on the membership lists, of which each member should have a copy. Members are reminded that all ballots must be returned to the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, by August 15th.

Attached herewith you will find a list of the names of those growers who have been duly nominated as candidates for the office of delegate for their respective sub-districts. A total of 200 nominations were received. Of this number, about a dozen were disqualified on account of being at variance with the regulations. Nominations came in from 68 Sub-districts. Of that number, 19 Sub-districts nominated only one candidate; in such cases the candidate concerned is elected by acclamation, as provided for in Sub-section 3 of Section 3 of the Bylaws of the Pool.

### Acclamations

The Sub-districts in which the election is by acclamation are as follows: A-2, A-5, B-3, B-9, C-5, C-6, C-9, D-1, D-4, D-6, E-6, E-9, E-10, F-3, F-8, F-9, F-10 and G-4.

In two Sub-districts, namely, A-7 and F-6, no nominations were made. Under Sub-section 4 of Section 4 of the By-laws the sitting delegate therefore continues to hold office; that is to say, A-7 will be represented again by B. R. Talbot of Commerce, and F-6 will be represented

by Harry Sheardown of Bulwark. In the remaining 49 Sub-districts an election will be held and ballots have been sent out.

Note that voting is by the preferential system. That is to say, the figure 1 should be placed after the name of the first choice, 2 after the second choice, 3 after the third choice, and so forth.

The nominations received are as follows:

### DISTRICT "A"

A-1—Evenson, B. J., Comrey; Kearns, F. J., Nemiscam; Morris, Dolph, Etzikom.  
A-2—Madill, John D., Foremost.  
A-3—Eliason, N. L., Wrentham; Verburg, M. C., Coutts.  
A-4—Bridge, J. H., Magrath; Johansen, John A., Woolford; Leavitt, Frank, Glenwoodville.  
A-5—Bowlby, T. P., Coaldale.  
A-6—Redd, Paul H., Raymond.  
A-7—No nomination received.  
A-8—Goughnour, C. J., Enchant; Harris, J. A., Retlaw; Hempel, A. P., Retlaw.  
A-9—Flamme, A. W., Bow Island; Lange, Louis, Burdett; Leahy, John L., Grassy Lake; Nesting, Thomas O., Seven Persons; Worrall, Alfred, Seven Persons.  
A-10—Atkinson, T., Medicine Hat; 308 Aberdeen St.; Gardner, M. W., Bowman; Johnson, A. W., Walsh.

### DISTRICT "B"

B-1—Bodgener, Alfred S., Macleod; Duffield, E. I., Pincher Creek.  
B-2—Hummon, B. D., Carmangay; Renkenberger, Harvey, Barons.  
B-3—MacGregor, A., Granum.  
B-4—Malchow, Max E., Stavelly; Montgomery, Homer I., Nanton.  
B-5—Higgins, H. J., Champion; Niel-



son, J. W., Carmangay.

B-6—Dann, John James, Reid Hill; Rhodes, J. H., Brant.

B-7—McManus, Robert L., Lomond; Ward, M. H., Arrowwood.

B-8—Morrison, W. S., High River; Shaw, Maltman, Midnapore.

B-9—Anderson, J. O., Blackie.

B-10—Bertran, F. J. T., Irricana; Greig, John C., Balzac; Huggard, F. G., Kathryn.

#### DISTRICT "C"

C-1—Fowlie, John W., Bindloss; Frey, Jake, Arneson.

C-2—Axelson, C. H., Bingville; Birtwistle, P. E., Bingville; Hudson, George, Cabin Lake; Yake, Wellington, Cappon.

C-3—Coulter, John, Youngstown; Nester, Hugh F., Cessford.

C-4—Bryant, Nat, Dorothy; Mudd, J. E., Clivale.

C-5—Maynard, J. A., Cluny.

C-6—Walter, W. A., Hussar.

C-7—Mercer, Walter Ed., Strathmore; Smith, C. A., Rockyford.

C-8—Atkinson, John, Carbon; Schmaltz, J. H., Beiseker.

C-9—Kaechele, David, Ghost Pine Creek.

C-10—Beales, Robert T., Elnora; Biggs, G. H., Elnora; Hepburn, S. B. A., Huxley.

#### DISTRICT "D"

D-1—Woods, John, Sibbald.

D-2—Cates, Rufus, Oyen; Harris, Chas. H., Oyen.

D-3—Cross, Ralph L., Wiste; Fraser, R. Clarke, Naco.

D-4—Stewart, Norman D., Chinook.

D-5—Burton, D. J., Stanmore; Campbell, Burns, West Wingham; Faupel, J. W., Hanna.

D-6—Sutherland, J. K., Hanna.

D-7—McKay, John D., Mecheche; Webber, Albert J. S., Endiang.

D-8—Baldwin, W. H., Rowley; Hanson, E. A., Big Valley.

D-9—Groat, Robert Stewart, Endiang; Taylor, Ira D., Big Valley.

D-10—Baird, Jas. A., Red Willow; Holder, M. R., Stettler; Long, John F., Gadsby; Rushton, H. S., Gadsby.

#### DISTRICT "E"

E-1—McLaren, J. B., Bowden; Taggart, H. L., Olds.

E-2—Dobinson, J., Clive; May, J. W., Chigwell; Pye, Ronald, Penhold.

E-3—Auten, L. J., Ponoka; Ohn, Carl Herbert, Calmar; Williams, Esten, Leduc.

E-4—Haarstad, Alfred B., Bentley; Robson, J. W., Rimbey; Smith, Thomas, Benalto; Stringer, W. H., Eckville.

E-5—Broadstock, W. F., Winterburn; Clark, A. H., North Edmonton; Garbutt, Chas., Greencourt; Sherratt, A. E., May-erthorpe; Woodley, H. J., Holborn.

E-6—Brown, A. R., Westlock.

E-7—Bruce, George, Morinville; Dakin, Wm., Waskatenau; Ferbey, M. S., Fedorah; Goodridge, E. W., Egremont; Rafn, Andrew, Bon Accord.

E-8—Hopkins, Chas. F., Wembley; Keith, E. H., Sexsmith.

E-9—Mueller, Walter R., Spirit River.

E-10—Williamson, M. E., Berwyn.

#### DISTRICT "F"

F-1—Botheras, Stanley, Altario; Fawcett, C. A., Consort.

F-2—Pickle, Chas. L., Hayter; Scott, Duncan, Cadogan.

F-3—Beck, R. A., Czar.

F-4—Anderson, Fred, Veteran; Mad-dock, J. E., Coronation; Orchard, G. R. Veteran; Wright, Walter, Veteran.

F-5—Hallett, John, Fleet; Mills Charles, Fleet.

F-6—No nomination received.

F-7—Stocks, B., Amisk; Walmsley, A. C., Hardisty.

F-8—Laing, John W., Galahad.

F-9—Larsen, John E., Strome.

F-10—Harber, W. W., Camrose.

#### DISTRICT "G"

G-1—Foreman, H., Chauvin; Garneau, E. O., Wainwright.

G-2—Aitken, A. F., Moyerton; Clay, Elmer, Paradise Valley; Green, W. H., Auburndale; Moll, L. V., Blackfoot.

G-3—Urquhart, W. G., Islay; Wood, Andrew B., Riverton.

G-4—Holmberg, Andrew, Viking.

G-5—Densmore, Wm. J., Innisfree; McDuffe, J. T., Minburn; Woodruff, Joseph, Cummings.

G-6—Popowich, Wm. P., Willingdon; Sembaliuk, John M., Soda Lake.

G-7—Abernethy, George G., Tofield; Anderson, Ben M., Tofield; Reynolds, Martin L., Bremner; Stanley, P. A., Kingman.

G-8—Fill, Andrew, Mundare; Fraser, A. W., Vegreville; Lunan, Alva, Ft. Saskatchewan; Wiltzen, Martin, Chipman.

G-9—Mawson, Fred, Vilna; Ropcean, John, Bellis.

G-10—Allen, Walter, St. Paul; Joly, Laudas, St. Paul; Olsen, Bernard, Owlseye.

### Amendments to Sask. Wheat Pool Act 1930

(By R. M. Milliken, Pool Solicitor)

In addition to certain amendments to public statutes, which the Pool was instrumental in getting passed during the late session of the Provincial Legislature, it secured two amendments to its own private act.

The first of these dealt with that section of the act giving the Pool power to refund deductions in the same proportions in which they were taken from growers. It did not alter such power, but made the section more clear by re-arranging the wording. The amendment also makes it clear that the Pool has the right to invest its elevator deductions in an elevator company (that is in Pool Elevators) which pays patronage dividends. This amendment was obtained as some people were claiming the Pool did not possess the right to do so.

The second amendment to the Act was to prevent growers from evading their contract to deliver all of their grain to the Pool by claiming they had rented, sold or otherwise disposed of all or part of their interest in their farm to some relative or hired man while still apparently carrying on farming operations the same as usual. The act now provides where a Pool member is apparently in possession or occupation of the farm he cannot evade his Pool contract by selling, leasing, transferring, assigning or making a gift of his land to any relative, whether by marriage or otherwise; or whether they live with him or not; nor can he do so by entering into any such transaction with anyone other than a relative if such person is living with him. This does not prevent him thus disposing of his farm, but if he does he must sell all the grain grown thereon through the Pool. If on the other hand he should quit farming and move into town he could rent, sell or otherwise dispose of his farm to any relative without the Act in any way interfering with such transaction.

#### FILM FACES.

Angry patron (leaving cinema)—"I've never seen a worse picture in my life!"

Commissionaire (overhearing the remark)—"Ever 'ad yer photo taken?"

## Millers Favor Garnet

### Report of Dominion Cerealists on European Millers' Views

Considerable enthusiasm was expressed among millers of Great Britain and on the continent who investigated Garnet wheat as to its milling qualities; a report by L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, on the result of the investigations of a specially bagged shipment of this blend of wheat overseas was made public Tuesday, states a despatch from Ottawa. For a time at least Garnet should be shipped as a separate variety instead of mixed with Manitobas. This would give the millers an opportunity of knowing the variety they were dealing with and they could treat it to the best advantage.

Garnet wheat, an early maturing variety of hard red spring wheat, was first made available to Canadian farmers for testing in field areas in the spring of 1926. Since then it has become increasingly popular with the growers of wheat in the prairies, particularly in the northern districts. The question arose should Garnet be allowed to go into the highest grade of Manitoba Northern wheat without restriction of any kind or would it be preferable to set up at least one or two separate grades for the accommodation of this variety or to continue to handle it as at present.

The Federal Department of Agriculture decided to submit Garnet to test by millers in the United Kingdom and in different European countries. A year ago 6700 bushels were shipped overseas to men expert in milling, to obtain their opinions as to its suitability.

In his summary of the results obtained from this test, Mr. Newman states that while practically all investigators have expressed the opinion that Garnet wheat, or mixtures containing the same, might have to be "conditioned" a little differently than would be the present Manitobas, yet this fact did not seem to be of serious moment. On the other hand a number of investigators spoke with considerable enthusiasm of the good milling qualities of Garnet either when milled alone or in mixtures. It should be kept in mind, however, the summary explained, that in both Great Britain and on the continent it is usually milled at a higher percentage of moisture content than is the case in Canada, which fact may account for the relatively good milling behaviour of this variety in the Old Country tests.

"The general attitude of practically all of those who investigated this wheat in England and on the continent during the past season, seems to have been pretty well expressed in the words of Dr. Kent-Jones, whose concluding statement is repeated as follows:

"Garnet wheat both in milling and baking has certain pronounced characteristics. Millers will always be faced with the fact that Garnet will give stability to their blends but not quite the spring and elasticity which is normally given by Manitobas.

"Since English and European millers are par excellence blenders of wheat, they require to know the exact properties of the wheats they use. I therefore recommend that Garnet wheat should be placed upon the market as a separate variety, and although in the first instance, its price might be slightly lower than the corresponding Manitoba, I am inclined to think the market would rapidly appreciate its merits and there may be times when the Garnet may command the higher price."





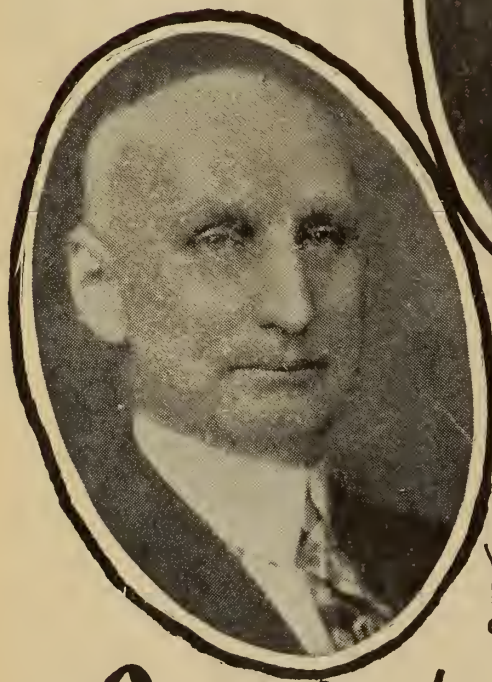
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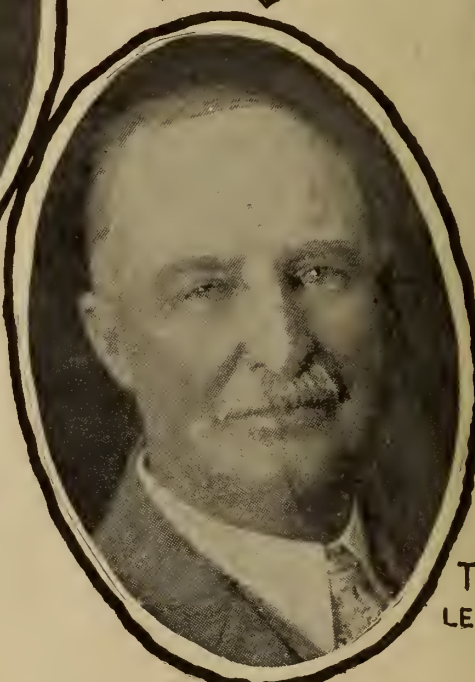
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BATTLE RIVER  
SECRETARY



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F. KELLNER  
ATHABASCA

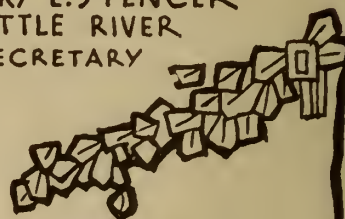


WILLIAM T.  
LUCAS  
CAMROSE



T.O. KING  
LETHBRIDGE

**Vote for**  
**CANDIDATES**  
**on**  
**JULY 15th**



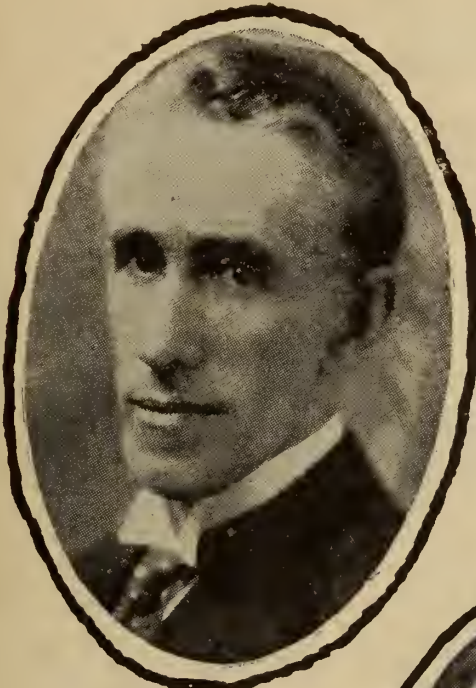
ROBERT  
A. KING  
CHAIRMAN

*Send the* **U. F. A. GROWING**



these  
ATES

28<sup>TH</sup>



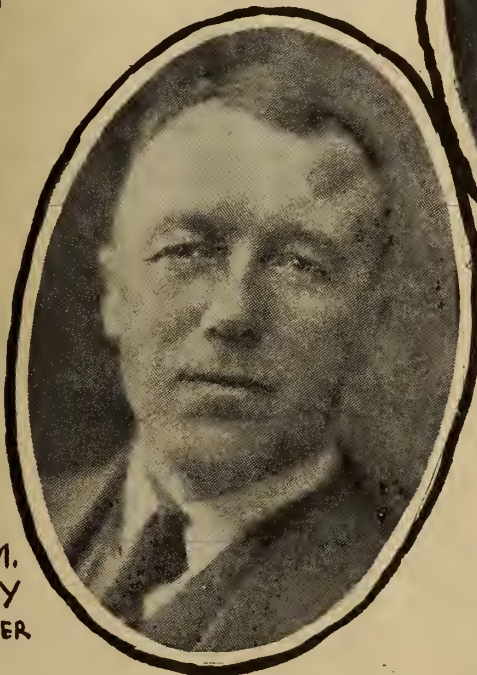
EDWARD J.  
GARLAND  
BOW RIVER



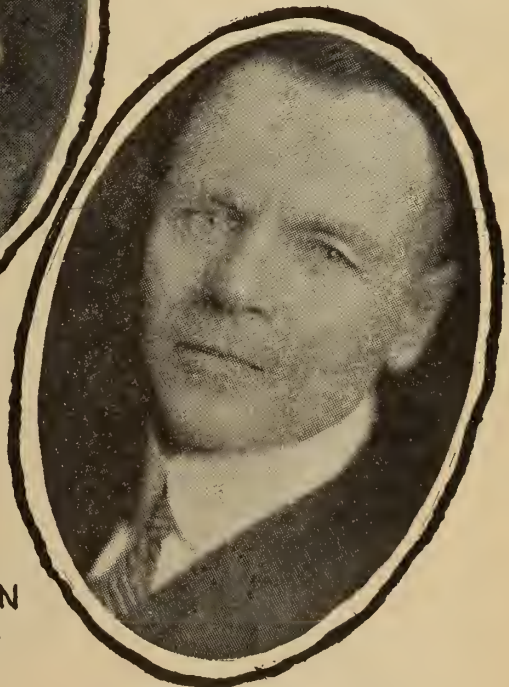
MICHAEL  
LUCHKOVICH  
VEGREVILLE



WILLIAM  
IRVINE  
WETASKIWIN



DONALD M.  
KENNEDY  
PEACE RIVER



ALFRED  
SPEAKMAN  
RED DEER

UP BACK TO OTTAWA



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Our Victory in June—And Why We Cannot Afford to Rest on Our Laurels

Must Be Up With Renewed Energy to Make Sure of Victory in Federal Field—  
Reinforcements Coming from Saskatchewan

Warwick Farm, Edgerton.

Dear Farm Women:

Again the day has been ours!

There were those who kept numbering the U.F.A. Provincial candidates who would be defeated without fail, and the ones whose defeat was probable, at best granting a very small majority of our candidates returned. Happily these prophets were mistaken and our Farmer Government can with a good heart start on a new term, feeling they enjoy the confidence of the people of the Province.

Personally, I never think it much of a compliment to the good sense of the Alberta people when these predictions of the defeat of our men are so glibly foretold. The people of this Province usually know a good thing when they have it and they realize they have had a Government that has tried to give service and of which the Province can be proud.

### Cannot Rest After Victory

However, at this time we can not lean back and enjoy the usual rest after victory; we must be up and at it with renewed energy to see that our Federal men are returned. The same thing, I think, holds good Federally. The good sense of the people of this Province will again be registered and these men who have to the best of their ability served their constituencies, will again be sent to Ottawa where they are recognized as a body who have made a splendid contribution to the country.

We are at a stage now where we are looking forward to accomplishing even more than in the past, as there is no question but that the Independent Group from Saskatchewan will be strengthened after this election and the Co-operating Groups will be able to give even greater emphasis to the needs of the rural people of Western Canada.

Nothing can be gained by changing to a party man who must stick to the demands of his party even if that is in opposition to the real wishes of the constituency he represents. Our men

are in the happy position of being able to co-operate with any party which brings forward useful measures, as their policy is to consider each piece of legislation on its merits and vote accordingly.

### Folly of Party System

More and more we are finding the value of this co-operative effort, which is quite possible as was witnessed by the splendid co-operative work of the Soldier Re-establishment Committee, representative of each party and group in the House. *Could anything be more ridiculous than to pay a man \$10,000 a year in addition to his sessional indemnity, to act as leader of the Official Opposition. As well try to expect the Wheat Pool to function at its best by paying a man a salary to act as Chairman and then giving another man a big salary to lead in opposing his work.*

As I recounted before, our men have done much constructive work and have directly benefitted the Western farmers financially. Possibly their greatest direct financial help can be noted in being responsible for having the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement of rates on grain and flour restored, which, never forget, means a saving of 4 1-5 cents on each bushel of wheat shipped. Also no group has stressed as long and persistently the folly of spending millions for immigration, which expense is now being cut down.

However, politics has to do not only with business and dollars and cents, but with our relations with each other and with our neighbors, and ethically the contribution of our men has been of service and of credit to us.

### Liquor Clearance Papers

The Independent groups were the first people to ask for the abolition of clearance papers for vessels carrying liquor to the United States. At first they received no support from either of the old parties, even though two commissions recommended that that policy be adopted. However, the subject was persisted in and

eventually they had the satisfaction this year of seeing the two parties trying to excel each other in their zeal to have it done. They have stood for every measure which has tended in any way to promote world peace and have led in the criticism of our expenditure for military purposes and for cadet training.

They have also had the satisfaction this year of introducing the matter of Government help for Health Units which received so much support from the entire House. Need we say any more to emphasize the need of attention to public health than to remind ourselves that 68 per cent of the men under conscription were unfit for military service? Nor need I remind you again of their splendid work in connection with Old Age Pensions.

You have all been told and you have all read of the splendid record of our men. Our present form of democratic government demands that we do take an interest; that we do keep ourselves informed. We glory in our democracy, but we debase it when we allow ourselves to be guided by ignorance or prejudice, rather than intelligent judgment.

### A Tribute to Our Farm Women

One of the greatest thrills I received this winter was when the wife of an older member, of one of the Eastern party men, was talking to me and she remarked, "My friend went West last Summer on a trip and was out in the country among the farming people and she was surprised at the intelligent interest of the women, often on little farms far from the railroad—in the affairs of the day and the politics of the day." I felt a glow, for to myself I thought "That's our U.F.W.A!"

Intelligent interest, not ignorant prejudice, is what Democracy demands. It can never flower to its full glory when we let any prejudice whether of party or (I was about to say religion, but religion which is embodied in Love to God and Love to man, is not the word—rather of creed), interfere with our balanced judgment.

Those of us who have given thought to the matter must feel that our men have given us effective service which is in the best interests of the constituency and of the country. They have done their best and it is up to us now to do ours. We were well reminded the other day in our U.F.A. editorial



that elections are not won by speeches or by letters, but by votes.

Remember then, it is up to YOU!

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

### U.F.W.A. Local Activities in Review

By AMELIA TURNER

"I always stayed at home and looked after my house and my children, my chickens and my garden," said an elderly farmer's wife once, "and I never found we lost by it." In a monetary way she hadn't—in their old age she and her husband were prosperous. But her complacent ignorance of all she had lost was rather pathetic. It was like an illiterate person cheerfully asserting that he had lost nothing by not being able to read; or like a blind man giving his opinion that the "roseate hues of early dawn," or a lilac tree in bloom, or a thicket of wild roses climbing over a hillside, really don't amount to anything.

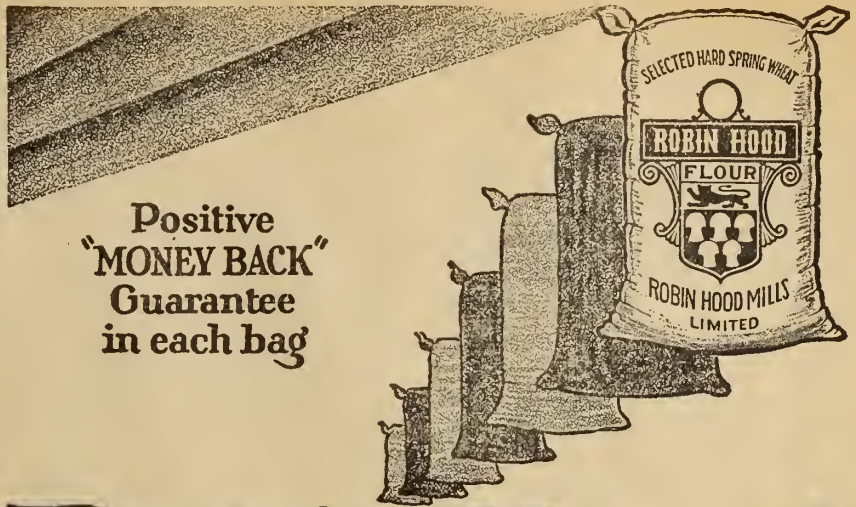
Farm women of the younger generation, however—and many of the older generation as well—are realizing that apart altogether from the dependence of their homes and families on outside conditions, they as individuals gain a great deal from active interest in the affairs of the community, and of the country. Running a refreshment booth at a picnic or fair, to raise money for a community hall, for instance, although strenuous work, yields an immense amount of pleasure in the doing, as well as the satisfaction of achievement at the end. Preparing a paper for a U.F.W.A. meeting often involves a great effort; but in the bottom of our hearts we know the effort is not altogether painful, and the information gained in such a way is not soon forgotten. Hundreds of U.F.W.A. members are finding in community work, in study of a variety of important questions, in social contact, in working for the election of U.F.A. representatives, a stimulus of their own powers and a widening of their interests that they would be very loath to lose.

#### Help Destitute Family

"It is the purpose of this Local to become as great a help as possible to the community," writes Mrs. Wm. B. Laqua, secretary of Thistle Ridge U.F.W.A., one the Locals who have been specializing recently in community work. They held a dance and raffle to help a destitute family, and twice sent flowers to an invalid.

Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a very interesting address at the first meeting of Victor U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Smyth, who was elected president. At the June meeting the secretary, Mrs. G. L. Morrison, gave a report of the Grand Hills nominating convention. "We are proud of the fact," writes Mrs. Morrison, "that in our polling division, out of the 63 votes cast on June 19th, our U.F.A. candidate received 57."

Final arrangements for the annual picnic were made at the June meeting of Badger Lake U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Hann. A sick committee was appointed, and it was decided that at each meeting the members would contribute ten cents each to



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Principal

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"KING OF PAIN"  
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enable the committee to buy flowers, etc. This Local has adopted the program prepared by the Provincial Executive.

"One of the largest meetings of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Scott of Strathmore on June 11th," says a report from Mrs. Hugh Banderob. Mrs. E. Barker gave a talk on pioneer mothers, and Mrs. Harold Bushfield gave a paper on education. The U.F.A. Sunday service was also very largely attended; Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek, and Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, of Claresholm, gave talks that were much appreciated.

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. met for their June meeting at the home of Mrs. Bairsto, Sedgewick. Mrs. B. Weber and Mrs. Hallum were appointed delegates to the Camrose Federal Convention. Miss Strachan was the Junior delegate to the Co-operative Institute at Vermilion. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Haynes, who had given the use of a room for the sale of home cooking and the show of antiques. Mrs. Hooper answered the question from the question box: "What was the fate of the three blind mice?" Mrs. Wyman's bulletin on legislation was read and discussed. "All agreed that it was a splendid one," writes Mrs. A. Gillies, secretary of the Local. "Mrs. Foster, president of Loughheed Local, gave a paper; she chose for her subject 'Portia,' as suitable for the bulletin just read. Women all over the world at present were showing a deep interest in the legislation of their respective countries, said the speaker, but from early ages women had taken an interest in laws. In Shakespeare's time, as shown by Portia, women could hold their own in upholding justice. Her rendering of Portia's plea to Shylock was splendid. A hearty vote of thanks was given the speaker. On adjournment tea was served by the hostess."

In the second page of the stencilled bulletin on Home Economics, by Mrs. Zipperer, an error occurred. The first sentence of the second paragraph should read: "Woolen goods are nearly always marked if pure wool, etc."

### "Little Blue Books"

Dr. Helen MacMurchy is the author of the following series of "Little Blue Books," which may be obtained from the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, free, on application:

#### The Mother's Series

1. The Canadian Mother's Book.
2. How to Take Care of the Baby.
3. How to Take Care of the Mother.
4. How to Take Care of the Children.
5. How to Take Care of the Father and Family.

#### The Home Series

1. Beginning a Home in Canada.
2. How to Build a Canadian House.
3. How to Make the Canadian Home.
4. How to Make Outpost Homes in Canada.
5. How to Avoid Accidents and Give First Aid.

#### The Household Series

1. Canadians Need Milk.
2. How We Cook in Canada.
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4. How to Take Care of Household Waste.

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## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6896. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 7-8 yards of material 35 inches wide. The sash of ribbon requires 1 1-2 yard. Price 15c.

6885. Ladies' Dress.

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## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Rhubarb Marmalade:** Wipe the rhubarb with a cloth dipped in warm water, but do not peel. Cut in one-inch pieces. To every pound of rhubarb allow three-fourths pound sugar, juice of half a lemon and the finely-shredded rind, six blanched almonds cut in thin pieces and one tablespoonful of water. Mix, cover and stand in a warm place for one-half hour. Then bring the mixture to the boiling point and simmer very gently for about three-quarters of an hour, stirring almost constantly. No additional liquid is needed as rhubarb contains much water. When

### RED DEER U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE

A conference of U.F.W.A. Locals in Red Deer Constituency will be held at the Olds School of Agriculture on Saturday, August 2nd. There will be a picnic lunch on the grounds, and the conference will commence at 2 p.m., writes Mrs. Stone of Alix, who, with Mrs. Hepburn, is making the arrangements.

done, the mixture should be of about the same consistency as orange marmalade.

With this basic rule, many variations are possible with prunes added to the lemon, or preserved ginger as a substitute for the lemon; one small orange to each pound of rhubarb; one-half of a small lemon and one-fourth of a pound of seedless raisins is another excellent mixture, of the nature of a conserve, almonds being added if desired.

**Whipped Cream:** Try whipping cream in a pitcher; it whips more quickly than in an open bowl and with less spattering. Whipped cream will remain stiff if one teaspoon of dissolved gelatine is whipped into a half pint of whipping cream.

**Watermelon Cake:** A request has been received for a recipe for Watermelon Cake. If any reader has this, would she kindly forward to Aunt Cordelia, care of *The U.F.A.*?

### SEEK NO PARTY REWARDS

"I am not acquainted with all the members of the Farmer-Labor group and no doubt they vary in ability, but their membership in this group, their determination to hold aloof from both of the old parties and consequently from the regard and the many advantages which are the reward of such party loyalty, . . . seems to guarantee the disinterestedness of their devotion to the common people, whether the industrial workers or the farmers."—"Observer," in *Toronto Star*.

### REAL MENACE TO PEACE

"As the armies of trade march across nations they immediately come into conflict with the barriers of tariff and national pride. . . . Even today signs are not wanting of the effect upon international relations of tariff barriers and commercial invasions. In the struggle for markets, which is both offensive and defensive, lies unquestionably the real menace to world peace,"—Sir Henry Thornton at the Rotary International Convention in June.

### IN THE TEMPLE OF NATURE.

"The goddess of Truth dwells in the temple of nature, in the green woods, in the blue sea, and on the snowy summits of the hills. . . . The path that leads to noble divinity of truth and knowledge is the loving study of nature and its laws, the observation of the infinitely great star-worlds with the aid of the telescope, and the infinitely tiny cell-worlds with the aid of the microscope—not senseless ceremonies. . . . The rich gifts which the goddess of Truth bestows on us are the noble fruits of a tree of knowledge and the inestimable treasure of a clear, unified view of the world. . . ." *Ernst Haeckel*.



## U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Third Prize Definition in Junior Contest

Jonathan Toule, Jr., Secretary of Wilfordale Junior U.F.A. Local, was awarded third prize, by President Wood, in *The U.F.A.* contest for the best definitions of "The Aims and Objects of the U.F.A." His definition is given below:

The aims of the U.F.A. organization are: To draw the agricultural population of the Province together to work, and sell co-operatively for more fair and equal rights; that the farmer may not be compelled to work under peasantry conditions, and receive insufficient returns for his season's labors, not with the intention of making himself rich or wealthy, but that he may live in comfort.

So that the Province may be governed in a more creditable manner, and for the good of one and all.

Also with the intention of improving the surroundings in which the farmer lives; to gain a greater knowledge of his occupation, to encourage a more practical and efficient manner in which his business may be carried on, and that the farm life and the education of his family may be improved.

To train the rising generation in rural Alberta in co-operation, and the ideals of the movement.

The Province must organize or be beaten by those that do.

### Self Education

Dear Juniors:

I have chosen Self Education to be the topic of this, my first letter to the Junior Page.

Too often we are inclined to think that

### THREE JUNIOR PRESIDENTS



Left to right: Charlie Mills, President 1926 to 1930; Francis Fry, President, elected June, 1930; Donald Cameron, Jr., President 1923 to 1926.

a boy or girl must be a graduate from a college or university in order to be educated, but this is not the case. Education is something which should be going on outside of the school as much as it does inside. Some of the world's most renowned men and women were self educated. They had to leave school at a comparatively early age, but they had ambition, and ambition created for them a vision of what they wished to become and accomplish. Each hardship they had to face was used as a stepping stone towards success, and finally through perseverance and determination reached their goal. There is no excuse for anyone to be uneducated nowadays. If one has to leave school early, he should continue his education at home. Books are quite reasonable in price, and can be obtained (borrowed) from the Department of Extension, Edmonton, and many of the libraries for the cost of the postage.

By learning to manage the business of our Locals in a capable way, by making a study of the subjects open for discussion, and by working together for the betterment of our community, I believe the members of our Junior Locals are engaging themselves in one of the best forms of "self education." and this is one of the chief reasons why as many as possible of the young people should join the Junior U.F.A.

With best wishes,  
JAMES PATTERSON,  
Junior Director, East and West Calgary.

### Junior News Items

Secretaries of Junior Locals are reminded that copies of the suggestive program for juvenile Juniors can be secured from Central Office.

Jared Turnbull has been appointed the new secretary of the Onoway Junior Local.

Dorothy Simpson, newly elected secretary of the Enchant Junior Local, writes that they are looking forward to interesting meetings and they hope to make good progress in the future.

A meeting of the Willow Juniors was held in the Willow School on June 12th, with twelve members present, reports Ernest Koehli, Jr., secretary. The Vermilion Co-operative Institute was discussed and it was decided to send the secretary as delegate.

"The Sexsmith Juniors put on a play entitled 'The Broken Hearted Club.' This was followed by a dance at which the Juniors served lunch. The evening proved a great success, and after all expenses were paid there was a nice little sum for the treasury. We hope to have more of these pleasant evenings in the future," writes Elna Peckham, secretary.

The last meeting of the Turin Junior Local was held at the schoolhouse on May 31st, writes Freda Arrowsmith, secretary. After the business part of the meeting the Juniors went for an eight mile hike to the mouth of the river. There they had a weiner roast and arrived back home tired but happy.

The last meeting of the Stanmore Junior Local was held on June 21st, writes Amy G. Adams, secretary. In the absence of the president, Grace Levens, Charlie

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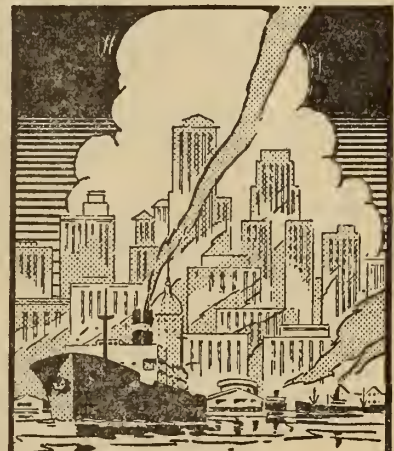
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Vancouver is your natural seaport. The "Via Vancouver" route, with low ocean freight rates and short rail haul, saves prairie shippers and consignees money on freight charges. Are merchants in your community adopting the via Vancouver route of low freight rates . . . a shipping practice directly affecting your prosperity?

1-4FP

SHIP VIA  
VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS  
VANCOUVER, B. C.



Burton, vice-president, took the chair. The entertainment program, consisting of recitations, jokes, and a talk on current events by Charlie Burton, proved very interesting.

The June meeting of the Bismark Juniors was held over until June 17th in order to allow the delegates to return from the Junior Conference and give their reports, writes Merl Cissell, Junior reporter. A large number were present and two new members joined. It was decided to debate with the Lockhart Junior Local on July 8th. The debate will be on immigration.

At the last meeting of the Bobtail Junior Local, Helen Find, delegate to the Junior Conference, gave a very interesting report, writes Elsie Liddle, secretary. The Juniors are in charge of the sports of the school picnic to be held on July 10th at Gull Lake. The crops that were planted with the grain from the Seed Crops Competition are coming along nicely in spite of set backs due to rust and cutworms.

The June 14th meeting of the Dalemhead Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Noel Slack, writes Alice Newton, secretary. Frances Cooner gave a report of her interesting week at the Junior Conference, after which an informal discussion of it took place. It was decided to hold a picnic at Bowness Park, Calgary, on July 4th and plans were made accordingly. Games were then enjoyed, and after a delightful lunch was served the meeting adjourned.

The Talbot Juniors held their regular monthly meeting in the Talbot Community Hall on June 14th, writes Jennie Stokes, secretary. As the funds are getting rather low, the Juniors plan to put on a novelty dance sometime during the coming month. The boys formed a Junior baseball team, and it was decided to buy them equipment out of the treasury funds. On account of the business taking so much time the program had to be postponed until the next meeting.

The last meeting of the Brant Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. J. Williams, reports Margaret Bateman, secretary. It was decided to meet every Friday for baseball practice. Basketball was discussed and Jerome Platt appointed to see Mr. Gould about moving the basketball poles to the school grounds. Ira Rhodes, delegate to the Junior Conference, gave a very interesting report, after which the meeting adjourned and an enjoyable lunch was served by the hostess.

The Waskatenau Juniors held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. R. Lewis on June 14th at which there was a large attendance. Cyril Procter gave an interesting report of the Junior Conference. Jean Warr's report was tabled until the next meeting. On June 20th the Local went to Abbe to debate. The sides were very evenly balanced, but after a few minutes the judges decided in Waskatenau's favor. After the debate the Abbe Juniors put on a very enjoyable dance. On June 22nd the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Juniors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lunn. Games were played and lunch was served on the lawn. The afternoon was thoroughly enjoyed by young and old.

## NINE YEARS' WORK

(Continued from page 12)

the country. But what is the use of talking like that unless you are prepared to bring in a policy which will create purchasing power for those men?

### Tariffs Won't Do It

Tariffs will not do it—have not done it in Germany, Australia, the United States or anywhere else. Create a situation where the income of the nation first of all is spread over as many of the people as possible, and an income sufficient to buy back the product of the nation. McKenna submitted a plan—I am not satisfied that it is entirely

suitable, but at any rate it is well worth full examination.

Mr. McKenna said, "Allow me to increase the volume of currency in circulation until all essential industries in the country are operating to the peak of production. When that stage is reached, a condition similar to that during the Great War would have taken place. But, he said, Now I must protect against over inflation which would be as dangerous as deflation and I therefore propose to regulate the discount rate; if there is a tendency to over-production in any industry I simply adjust the volume of currency and credit by careful modifying of the discount rate. What is vital is the adequacy of the supply of credit. An increase of credit gives rise to a greater demand for commodities, stimulates trade and brings more people into employment. It may even reduce cost of manufacture by increased volume of production. If the growth of production keeps pace with increased volume of money, preventing anything more than a transitory rise in the price level, then there is no deflation. A reduction in quantity of money has a restrictive influence on trade. The result is depression and unemployment."

### The Great Stockholders' Share

In 1921, in Canada the total value of manufactures was \$2,500,000,000; in 1927, the last year for which I could get complete figures, it was \$3,400,000,000. The wages paid in 1921 was \$440,000,000 and in 1927 \$531,000,000. Think of it. The surplus left over, after you deduct the immense cost of materials used, the cost of salaries and wages, the total surplus left to meet the dividends and interests charges was \$1,941,000,000, out of a total of \$3,400,000,000. Now that surplus goes to those who for the most part are the stockholders in all kinds of interlocking concerns. It still further increases the wealth of the few and it has taken that \$1,941 millions out of the general consumption market. You cannot help but have stagnation and over-production under conditions like that.

### Unemployment Insurance

Our program provides immediate plans to relieve the destitution resulting from unemployment.

Unemployment insurance is as soundly based a principle as life insurance, as any kind of insurance. The employer contributes, the employee contributes, and the state contributes, and it can be worked out on a strictly actuarial basis. But neither of these suggestions will cure unemployment. They will not affect that growing number of people in all nations, not only in Canada, who are permanently unemployed because machines have taken their jobs. The distribution system is all out of joint. We are satisfied that until you solve the problem of purchasing power you have never touched unemployment.

### Markets for Farm Products

Our program provides for the setting up of a definite branch of the department of trade and commerce for the furthering of the marketing of agricultural products. It was stated that the Department was "energetically securing markets for manufactured products and not interested in wheat and similar products which find their markets automatically." We pointed out to the Minister that no products now find their market automatically, and that agriculture deserves and demands as much service from the Government as any manufacturer gets.

### Restriction of Immigration

In this also the U.F.A. proposes and after some years the Government accepts. For eight years at least we have protested immigration vigorously. We opposed assisted immigration, any special form of immigration in any way, and we have consistently done that every year. In the meantime our Provinces become exercised and in the negotiations some time ago it was agreed that Alberta would have a say as to the quantity and quality of immigration coming into the Provinces. I received letters pointing out that the Department was not living up to its promises.

This matter was taken up by us. At that time you will remember the sole responsibility rested with the Immigration Department and they took the position that until there was unanimity between the four Western Provinces it was little use trying to stop immigration into one Province. This has now been accomplished. I am satisfied that although some immigration is still coming in against our recommendation, immigration will be tremendously decreased. Two years ago 337,000 immigrants came in, in spite of the protests of our Provincial Premiers. In January of this year alone 241 immigrants arrived, destined for the Province of Alberta. We will keep on with this fight.

### Public Ownership

We want public ownership of all public utilities. And when I say that I have in mind the radio. You are already on record in that regard. Consideration of the Aird report will come up next year. And we are behind its recommendations for national ownership of broadcasting.

I most sincerely thank you for your patience and for your courtesy and attention; I apologize to you for having taken so long but you will sympathize with me in the task I had of trying to concentrate into a short time nine years' work. I have done the best I could and this I will continue to do.

### In the Peace River

PEACE RIVER, July 4.—A representative body of the Peace River Conservative association met at the United church Saturday for the purpose of discussing the advisability of nominating a representative for the coming Federal election.

President T. R. Wilson was in the chair and in a few words expressed his belief that the association could not see their way clear to nominate a candidate to contest the riding as it was felt that as the Liberal party had a candidate in the field to contest the constituency against the present Farmer representative, D. M. Kennedy, and that the Provincial election just passed proved practically conclusively that the Farmer candidate would be re-elected.

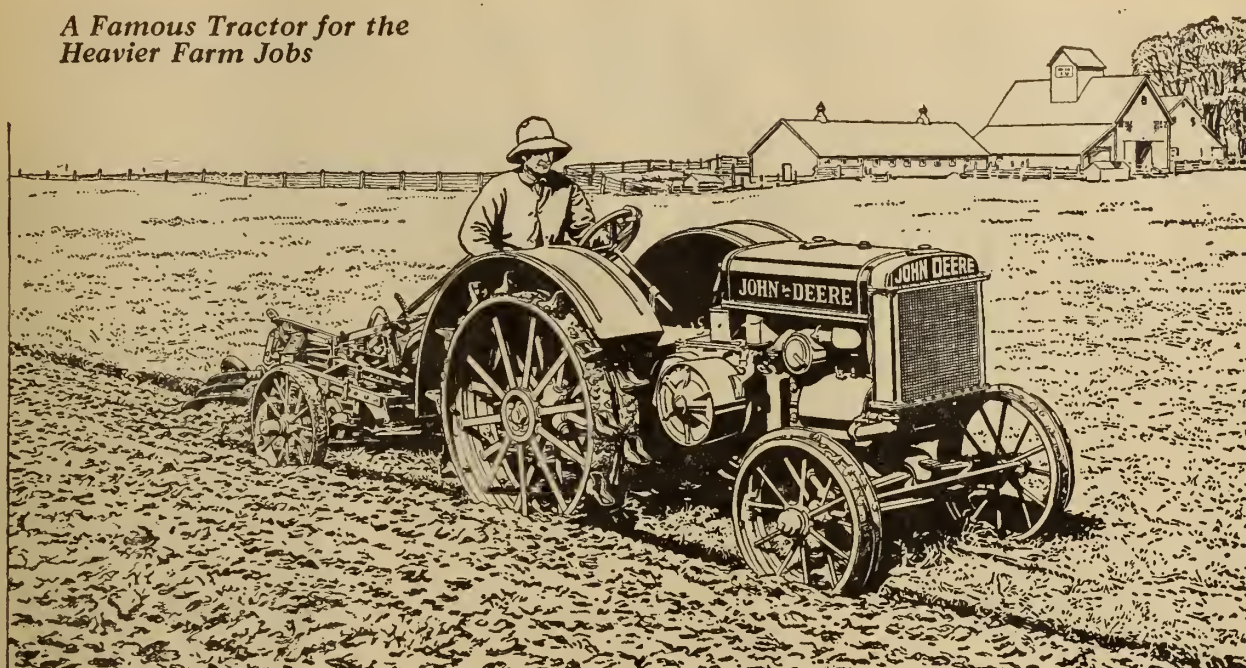
These views were endorsed by all present. The Peace River Conservative Association is open to support whatever candidate it feels disposed to support. —Edmonton Journal, July 4th, 1930.

### LEAD ME TO IT.

Here is the latest election story—from Britain—where the flappers got their first vote recently. A canvasser called at a house and was greeted by a flapper. "Are you interested in the Liberal Party," he inquired. "Why, of course," replied the girl, "where are you having it."



*A Famous Tractor for the  
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## What 1000 John Deere Users Say

The tractor user bases his opinion on facts. His own experience enables him to become a competent judge.

One thousand letters received from John Deere Tractor owners were analyzed. Here are some facts that will interest you.

*Eight hundred seventy-three* of these one thousand owners, nearly 88%, specifically refer to the *great power* of the John Deere—power to do their work the way they want it done in big volume, with plenty of surplus to meet emergencies in the field and on the belt.

*Seven hundred seventy-five* men in this group, nearly 78%, tell about its *low cost of operation*—its ability to burn low-grade, low-cost fuels, its low oil consumption—which saves each owner many dollars every year.

*Seven hundred and four* farmers, or 70%, point out the *low upkeep costs* as a real factor in the economical performance of John Deere Tractors. The small amount of cash outlay

to keep John Deere Tractors in good running order means dollars left in their pockets.

*Adaptability to farm work, ease of operation, simplicity, ease of inspection and making adjustments, easy starting under all weather conditions*—all are mentioned many times by users in this group of 1000 highly pleased and satisfied owners.

When you get that money saving combination of *great power, low operating costs and low upkeep costs* in your tractor, your investment becomes *extra profitable*. John Deere tractors give you that enviable combination.

### Before You Buy

Before you buy your tractor go to the store of your nearest John Deere dealer and let him show you the John Deere Tractor. But do more than this—get the names of John Deere Tractor owners—talk to them—get first-hand facts of the *superior, money-making performance* based on their actual experience.

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# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



## SAFEGUARDED FARMERS' INTERESTS

(Continued from page 16)

in a strong stand. Realizing that the farmer stood to lose as a result of the "assisted" immigration policy of the Government which sought to overflow the land with farmers, the U.F.A. members have fought it consistently and the soundness of their stand was proven by the fact that at the last session the Government announced that with some unimportant exceptions no further financial assistance would be given to immigrants.

Between now and July 28 the political circus grounds will ring with the shouts of speakers calling attention to their own individual side shows. Speakers, representing party politics, will wave the traditional flags of their parties; they will bring forth the glorified spirit of partyism, and breathing softly the names of Sir Wilfred and Sir John, will urge the party war horses forward into the arena and will urge all who listen to be true to the "principles of Liberalism—or Toryism," (whatever that means) to think and vote as their brave grandsires did. The cry of "all for one and one for all" will re-echo throughout Canada and each party will urge the voters to be "true to the grand old party and the principles" for which it has stood; to stand for a united Canada which can grow and prosper only under its guidance.

Alberta farmers have heard these cries before, and while they have every respect for their grandsires and the names of Sir Wilfred and Sir John, and are loyal Canadians who appreciate the plea for a united Canada, they know, from long experience, that "the grand old parties" with all their "principles" have not always played fair with the Western farmers and most of them are convinced that Canada will be just as prosperous and united—and the prairies a great deal more so—if the farmers are represented at Ottawa by men of the U.F.A. who are not tied and hampered by the "principles" and "traditions" and glorified spirits of either Liberalism or Toryism. If Alberta's farmers have their own interests at heart on July 28th they will make certain that every one of the eleven rural constituencies in Alberta is represented at Ottawa by a member chosen and elected by the U.F.A.; a man who is not tied by partyism, who is free to ignore parties and deal with issues and who can be trusted to safeguard the interests of Alberta farmers.

## FARMING BURNT-OUT LAND

Six years of experimental work provide some interesting results as to the possibilities of farming the so-called burnt-out lands of certain Prairie areas. There is estimated to be some 650,000 acres of this type of land, and experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are making an intensive study of methods of working it to advantage. Preliminary studies indicate that breaking and levelling form an important part in the rehabilitation of this type of soil, and also that such crops as sweet clover and grasses tend to improve its tilth. Particular attention is being paid to experiments with respect to the time and depth of breaking, the value of back-setting, floating, subsoiling, manuring, liming and similar special treatments designed to improve the tilth of the soil.

Mary had a little farm;  
She worked it well, 'tis true,  
And scattered only pure, clean seed—  
She'll win in '32. —Cy Hayrack.

## The Citizen's Duty

Cardston News

There will be an election in Canada on July 28. At that election the question of who shall govern and administer the affairs of the people of Canada will be decided. The election, therefore, has a vital bearing upon the life of every one of us. Matters of taxation, the development of the country, the providing of work for our people, the giving of opportunity to our sons and daughters, the maintaining of harmony within our borders and of the closest relations with the Motherland and the rest of the Empire, tariff matters, and many other vital questions come within the purview of the Dominion Parliament. This all being so, it is imperative that every one of us claiming to be a good and true Canadian shall approach this "Grand Inquest of the Nation" with a deep sense of responsibility. It is not sufficient discharge of duty on our part to merely look upon a General Election as a chance to get our party in and keep the other party out.

Canada is a young country, a forward-looking country. It cannot be held in the grip of yesterday. It is like the embryo chicken in the shell. It must burst the shell and come forth in order to live. To stay in the shell means that the chicken will go rotten and die. The bursting of the shell sets the seal on life. We men and women of Canada must always be looking ahead and stop imitating Lot's wife who looked behind and got preserved in salt for her pains. For these reasons, and they are good sound reasons, we must meet the opportunity of the coming elections with seriousness and sincerity, not with the lightheartedness of joy-wagoners, nor the insincerities of the practical politicians. The problems of our country's administration should be considered and studied. The best policies for the welfare of Canada, and the manner in which we Canadians can make our best contribution to the life of the world in which we live, these should be our concern rather than flapdoodle or the pull of inherited party leanings.

Our votes must be delivered for Canada, to ensure its best development within the Empire; and for efficient administration of the national heritage. We should satisfy ourselves as to the best policy for the country, keeping in mind the fact that this is a young country and a growing one. Somehow or other the best laid schemes of crooked politicians go astray and there is a divinity that shapes the end of countries and peoples. No party can steal Canada; none give it all away. Let each of us do our part unselfishly, without partizanship, without fear or favor, and the General Election will prove a new baptism of power for Canada.

## No Place for Religious Issues

(Lethbridge Herald)

It is to be hoped that, in this election campaign, there will be no place in Canada where religious issues will enter the discussions, either on the platform or behind the scenes.

President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, set a good example for all leaders when, at the nominating convention in Bow River the other day, he took issue to deprecate anything of religious appeal being used to influence voters. He declared that, in his mind, differences in religious beliefs should never be allowed to influence allegiance to a cause which is purely political or

economic. In spite of the fact, he continued, that he and Mr. Garland differed in their faiths, this fact would not undermine their support to their common political cause.

It would be well if this example were followed from one end of Canada to the other in the political campaign in which we are now engaged.

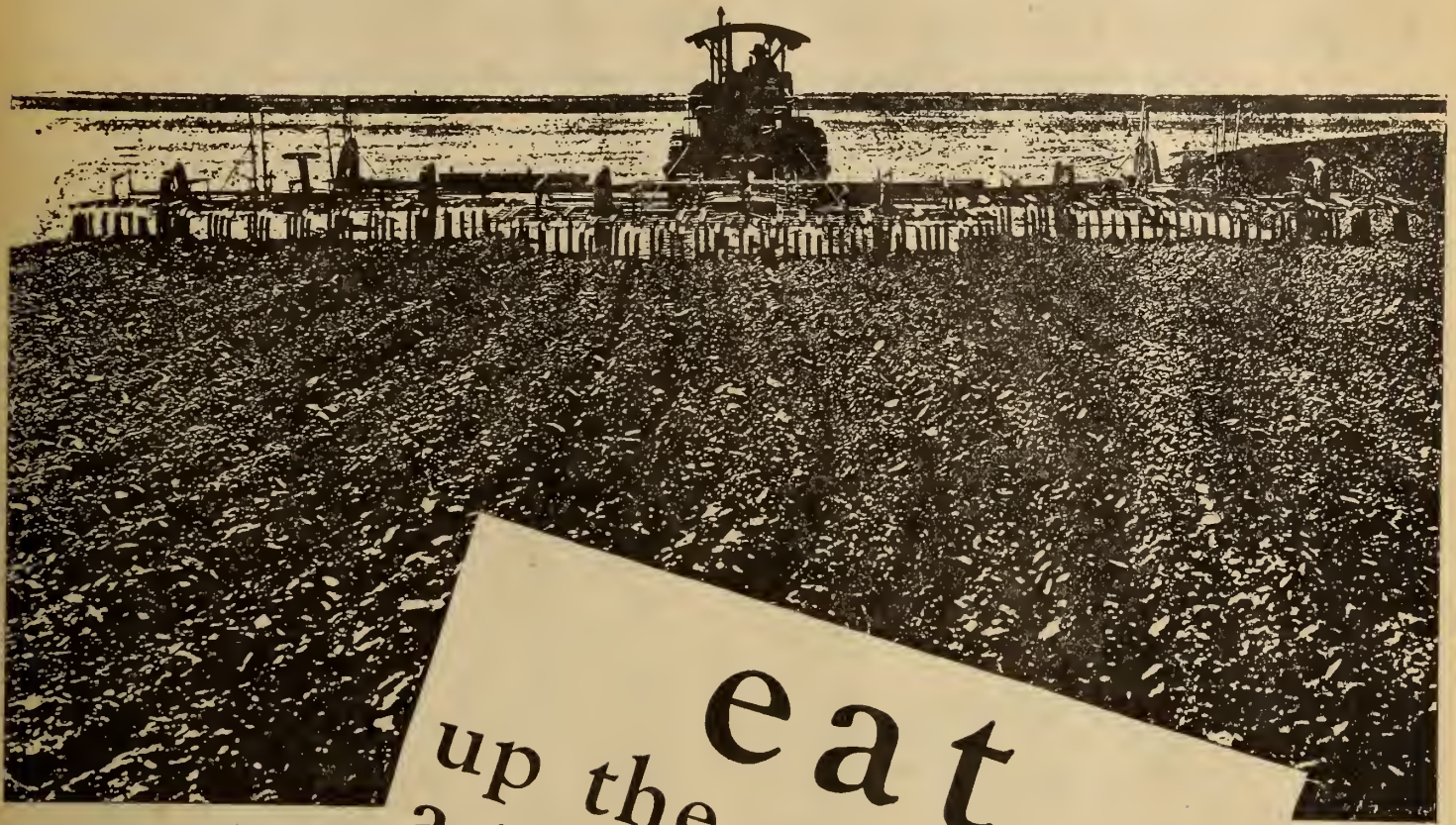
## Protected U.S. Farmers

You are farmers. Study the condition of your brother farmers south of the line, where they have had protection for years. It has never benefitted them, it never has and it never will. It cannot be done. What is the situation in the United States of America today? That country has adopted completely the policy that Mr. Bennett advances and would be willing to put into effect—even in advance, greatly in advance, of the policy that Mr. King now seems prepared to accept. The result has been that only a few weeks ago, 1028 economists representing professors who devote their whole lives to the study of the effect of tariffs, representing every university in the U.S. and every college of standing in that great country, memorialized Mr. Hoover over their own signatures—men like Fisher and Tuassig—giving the reasons for their memorial not to sign the Hawley Smoot tariff bill, as "it would mean a tremendous increase in the cost of living. Consumers would have to pay higher rates of profit to established manufacturers; it would substitute waste and inefficiency in industry for efficiency; would injure the great majority of the citizens of the country; few people could hope to gain from such a change; the vast majority of the farmers would also lose;" and they go on to an even more important phase: "The United States would be the best-hated nation on earth."

That situation is before you now. The United States of America today faces the resentment amounting to hatred of all the European nations who owe her war debts and have been trying to pay those war debts by exporting goods into that country. It is the only way they can pay them. The United States says, "Now we insist on your paying those debts, but we won't accept goods." The effect is to stimulate Briand's scheme for a counter union of states of Europe, and will result in a gigantic tariff war. Policies of that kind generate bitterness between nations. Every war in recent years has been the result in part of vigorous tariff or trade competition. Trade wars are fully as disastrous and destructive to the welfare of the citizenship of all nations as actual military conflict itself, and in the long run you and I may have to face actual warfare.—E. J. Garland at Bow River Convention.

**Wanted:**—In view of Premier King's previous refusal to admit any share of responsibility for solution of unemployment problem, to know why he now shows a sudden willingness to promise to help. Also to know why Hon. R. B. Bennett, who sat through a week's debate on unemployment a few weeks ago without contributing to the discussion, discovered immediately after dissolution that this is one of the grave issues facing Canada. Also to know whether the change of attitude by both party leaders has been made with an eye to a certain forthcoming event on July 28th.





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That's the kind of loads "Caterpillar" Tractors handle with ease—on time—when work counts the most.

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You literally eat up the acres with a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor—pulling wider fallowers

—disks and harrows—bigger plows and drills. Its broad, wide tracks can go over soft fallow or seedbeds time and again without harmful packing.

Steadier, easier work—you reap rewards in bigger yields—and lower costs per acre—with a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

The matching of strength between the buyers and sellers of Livestock is still going on. The buyers are pulling in harmony with 100 per cent strength. The sellers need more men on the rope pulling in unison, Co-operators. Are you pulling your share of the load?

The Buyers have the following points of vantage:

1. The producer selling a raw product can not sell to the real consumer but must sell to concerns organized to process and store the product according to the consumers' taste and need.

2. The producer is not only selling a raw product but a highly perishable one that must be turned over in a matter of hours to a concern organized to change this highly perishable product into a semi-perishable, which then has weeks or months to market it in an orderly way.

3. The producer at present selling on the open yards is paying all the cost of the price-fixing machinery. The Buyer has always the bait of "market cost" to offer non-co-operators so as to add their weight to the shipments direct to the plant and thereby add to the weight of the packer buyer's "hammer" on yard prices.

The Sellers have ONE BIG ADVANTAGE. Will they use it to their own interest?

The livestock marketed belongs first to the producer and goes to market under his direction.

That livestock pays all market charges, processing, cold storage and distributing costs.

That livestock mobilized under the Pool can be made to free the producer from the present "Yard" price which is subject to fluctuation and even manipulation and put the price of our livestock on the basis of the wholesale price of meat less the cost of processing and storing. Further, we can give Pool members the advantage of Pool effort whereas at present all producers of livestock are getting advantage of the Pool's effort to raise price on the open market.

Get on the rope and *Pull for the Pool*. See your local shipper about signing the contract and shipping your livestock. Have your neighbors in the Pool with you. The Packing House Policy at present is dependent on only one thing, the strengthening of our local associations.

Our cartoonist in this issue presents the struggle that is forever taking place between packer and producer.

With the tremendous development which is taking place in the transportation of livestock by truck, 90 per cent of which is being delivered directly to the packing

## Wanted, all the Co-operators on the Rope!





plants, this struggle is in danger of becoming one sided, and when our cartoonist appeals for more volunteers to pull on the producers' end of the rope he is making an appeal which should not go unheeded.

We have often been told that the truck would never become a strong factor in delivering stock to market, but every indication so far points the other way.

There are many reasons why the producers should benefit by owning their own packing plants, and the evolution of the truck is one of them.

When some of our friends in the Co-operative Movement claim that they are in favor of processing in the "sweet by and by", but that at present we are not ready for it, we wonder if they see things as our cartoonist does. Instead of delay being favorable to us we are desperately fighting against time.

### District Convention

The Chauvin-Edgerton Association held its annual meeting at Edgerton on June 26th. Owing to the number of U.F.A. Conventions that had been held in the district during the month of June, the Association had to cancel its date for the annual meeting on two occasions. This had the effect of the attendance on the 26th not being up to expectations.

Mr. Haarstad of the Central Board attended the meeting and dealt with Pool activities from a Provincial viewpoint. He also explained that much to his regret he was obliged to submit his resignation as a director to the Central Board, owing to the fact that his local association, the Blindman Valley Co-operative, had finally decided to sever its connections with the Provincial body.

In the discussion that followed it was evident that the delegates regretted that Mr. Haarstad felt it necessary to tender his resignation, and hoped that before the resignation would come into effect, the Blindman Valley Association would reconsider its decision, and thus enable Mr. Haarstad to continue his valued services as director for the district.

The financial statement submitted showed that the association was in a favorable position. It was shown that although the volume handled by the Association this year had shrunk, that the percentage handled had compared favorably with previous years.

C. Miller, who has been manager for the Association during the last four years, will continue to look after the interests of the association.

### Pool Notes

Mr. Young attended a U.F.A. Convention at Vegreville on 28th of June and met several delegates who were interested in livestock. As the Vegreville district is largely served by trucks at the present time it was decided to institute a trucking system for the Vegreville Association. It was also decided to hold a meeting at Lavoy on July 10th, with the object of including that territory in the Vegreville association.

Statistics covering the Vegreville district show that 23,184 hogs were shipped out, and that of this total 18,652 went

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ment

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in giving protec-  
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direct to the plants. The producers of this district realize the detrimental effect of that condition and are desirous of controlling the marketing of their hogs so as to be a factor in maintaining better prices.

On June 30th Messrs. Young and Haarstad attended a meeting of the Beaver Lake Association at Tofield. There was a good turn-out of members, and much interest was shown in the progress of the Pool, and in particular

regarding the acquiring of packing facilities.

As it is felt that the roads in the Beaver Lake Association make it possible for a truck service, it was decided to put the shipping entirely on a trucking basis. The management continues under Jas. Ingram. A favorable financial statement was issued which showed that the Association was in a prosperous condition.

The Peers Association held its annual meeting at Peers on June 14th. The

meeting was well attended, and several members had travelled long distances in order to be present. Mr. Piggott, of the Central Office staff, presented the financial statement of the past year, and gave a general outline of the activities of the Pool. A keen interest was manifested by the membership, showing that although this association was far removed from other associations it is controlling 75 per cent of the livestock raised in the district. E. C. Acorn was able to continue as manager of the Association.

## Who May Vote in Election on July 28?

### An Explanation of the Election Act—The Duties of Scrutineers

We print on this page a summary of the provisions of the Dominion Elections Act which are of outstanding importance. If these are studied carefully by all members of the organization, and the information in regard to the correct way of voting is passed on to neighbors, the danger of error on election day will be much lessened. The information contained in this summary should be supplemented by further study of the Dominion Elections Act wherever possible.

It is important to remember that in the Dominion election on July 28th, every ballot must be marked with an X, only one X, to be placed opposite the name of the candidate you wish to elect, being permissible. Any other mark will spoil the ballot. The proportional system of voting, under which figures are used, does not apply to Dominion elections.

The page and section numbers given below are references to the pages and sections in the book entitled "Election Instructions," issued by the Chief Electoral Officer at Ottawa. This book is divided into two main parts, and contains, first, the instructions, all of which are based on the Act and intended to simplify it, and secondly, the Act itself. Where reference is made to the Instructions below, the section number is preceded by the word "Instructions," and where the reference is to the Act, it is preceded by the word "Act."

A copy of the "Election Instructions," which contains the law governing the conduct of the election, should be available in every poll on election day.

*Remember the election will not be officially over until the declaration of the poll on August 11th, and all the regulations affecting candidates and agents, etc., will apply until then.*

**Who Are Qualified to Vote?** (See Act, Sec. 29, page 141, and Instructions, Sec. 105 and 106, page 55.)

The following persons are entitled to vote, unless disqualified in accordance with some provision of the Election Act:

Every British subject over twenty-one years of age (who is not an Indian, resident on a reservation), who has resided in Canada for at least twelve months, and in the electoral district in which he votes on and since May 30th, 1930, the date of the writ of the election. (Certain exceptions are indicated elsewhere. These include persons receiving pay for work on behalf of a candidate, etc.) Any Indian who served in the Canadian forces during the world war is entitled to vote, subject to the same conditions as other British subjects.

Any person who changed his residence since the date of the writ of the election, may vote in the constituency where he formerly resided, if he or she is otherwise qualified.

**Who Are British Subjects?** (Sec. 107 of Instructions, page 56.)

In general, any person born in the British Empire or on a British ship, or who was born elsewhere of a father who was a British subject at the time of the child's birth.

Any person who has become a naturalized British subject. (Wives take the

nationality of their husbands, and unmarried widows, the nationality of their late husbands.) A woman who is a British subject loses her British nationality upon marrying an alien. Any person whose father was naturalized in Canada, who was at the time resident in Canada and not over twenty-one years of age.

**What Does "Residence" in a Constituency Mean?** (Instructions, Sec. 109, page 57.)

**Persons Who Cannot Vote.** (Instructions, Sec. 106, page 55.)

The persons who are not entitled to vote include judges appointed by the Government of Canada; persons employed in the electoral district in which they are otherwise qualified to vote, who receive election pay, unless this pay be from public funds as described in the Act (Sec. 31); Indians resident on a reservation (unless they served in the Canadian forces during the world war); persons undergoing punishment for criminal offenses; patients in lunatic asylums; persons disfranchised for corrupt or illegal practices.

**Conveyance of Electors to the Polls** (Act, Sec. 12, page 134, and Instructions, Sec. 308, page 122.)

Conveyances used to take electors to the polls must not be paid for, unless the elector himself pays for them.

**Persons Are Disqualified Who Take Pay for Election Services** (Instructions, Sec. 305, page 122.)

**Permissible and Forbidden Expenditures** (Instructions, Sec. 279, page 113.) This should be carefully studied.

**Rural Voter May Swear in Vote.**

In rural polls, a person whose name does not appear on the voters' list may take the oath as in Form 35, page 229, and may then vote. In urban polls, only those voters whose names are on the list will be allowed to vote.

### DUTIES OF SCRUTINEERS

#### (Rural Polling Divisions) BEFORE ELECTION HOURS

1. Obtain a certificate from the registrar, entitling you to vote at the poll where you are scrutineer (Instructions, Sec. 75, page 33.)

2. It is desirable to obtain your appointment as scrutineer from your candidate, but **YOU MAY ACT WITHOUT IT** if no one has been appointed. In some instances it may be advisable for U.F.A. members to act as scrutineers, although the conditions may have made it impossible for the authority to be given them by the candidate himself. Every U.F.A. Local should see that the polls in its neighborhood are manned.

3. Remember that as the agent of the candidate you have a legal right to be in the poll and to do your duty.

4. **BE AT THE POLL FIFTEEN MINUTES BEFORE EIGHT O'CLOCK** or earlier if possible. Polls are open from eight a.m. to six p.m.

5. See that the ballots are counted and all documents examined by yourself (Sec. 220, page 92) and ballot boxes inspected in your presence.

6. Take your oath of secrecy. (Act, page 226.)

7. See that the opposing scrutineers take the oath of secrecy as soon as they report for duty.

#### DURING VOTING HOURS

1. Those entitled to be in the poll at any one time are the Deputy, Poll Clerk, Constable, two agents for each candidate and one elector. (Sec. 224, page 93.)

2. Produce your certificate and vote yourself.

3. Swear each opposition agent at your poll and swear each Deputy and Clerk offering to vote on a certificate and record name, address and poll from



which each such voter has been transferred. (Form No. 31, page 227.)

4. Only one elector may be in each compartment in the poll at one time. (Page 93.)

5. Voter must declare his name, address, and occupation. (Page 225.)

6. In a city poll no one can vote unless his name is on the list. At any poll outside the city limits a voter may swear in his vote (Form 35, etc., page 229), even though his name is not on the list, provided an elector whose name is on the list vouches for him and takes oath. (Form 36, page 230.)

7. If his name is on the list, and you doubt his right to vote, you may challenge his right to do so, before he receives his ballot. In challenging, the following words are sufficient: "I challenge this vote." If the elector whose qualifications you doubt is preparing to take the oath, state why you think he is disqualified. This may stop him. If he refuses to take the oath, he must leave the poll and cannot come back. If you are CERTAIN a person is attempting to vote illegally you may lay an information before the D.R.O. who shall then arrest the person illegally attempting to vote and such person's ballot will not be put in the ballot box. (See pages 97 and 98.)

8. Use good judgment in challenging. Do not unnecessarily embitter anyone. Everyone who is entitled to vote should have the opportunity to do so without difficulty.

9. You may challenge on the following grounds (see page 141): That person applying for ballot:

- Is not a British subject.
- Has not lived in Canada for twelve months.
- Has not lived in the electoral district since May 30th, 1930.
- Name is on another list.
- Is not 21 years of age.
- Has been guilty of an election offense (see list of offenses, page 165.)

10. If an elector, in whose name a vote had already been cast appears, he too can vote if he satisfies the D.R.O. as to his identity (page 95), and takes the oath (page 230).

11. From the moment the poll is opened, the ballot box should be continually under the observation of one or other of our scrutineers. They should relieve each other from time to time as may be necessary.

12. Deputy must put his initials on the back of each ballot (Sec. 222, page 92), and in counting at the close of the poll any ballot not having deputy's initials is a spoiled ballot.

13. Be sure that counterfoil containing number of ballot is torn off. Any mark by which a ballot may be distinguished spoils it.

14. A voter may demand a second ballot paper if first one spoiled (Sec. 237, page 96).

15. Voter Unable to Read: See page 97. Takes oath and D.R.O. takes vote in presence of scrutineers only.

16. Voter speaks foreign language only (page 95). Interpreter is required. Interpreter explains manner of voting to elector.

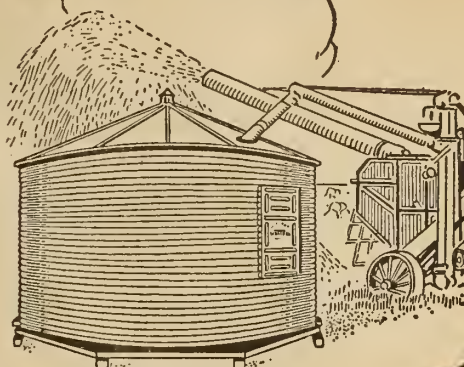
17. Secrecy of Ballot (See page 96).

(Continued on next page)

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Thresh into the granary. Save time and teams. Clean before you sell. Haul to market when it suits you. **WESTEEL** Portable Corrugated Steel Granaries provide safe storage at low cost.

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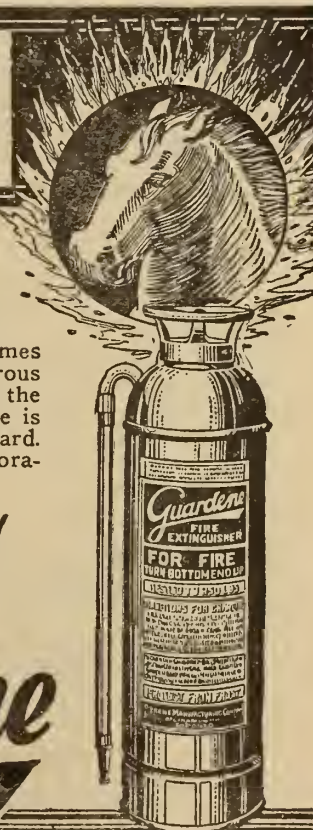
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Ornamental Iron Work  
Machining of All Kinds



## INSTRUCTIONS TO SCRUTINEERS

(Continued from page 33)

## AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE POLLS

(See page 98)

1. D.R.O. places spoiled ballots in sealed envelope.
2. D.R.O. counts number of names who voted, which should correspond with the number of ballots in the box when opened.
3. When the D.R.O. is counting ballots, all scrutineers have the right to examine fully each ballot. See that the total corresponds with the number who voted.

## COUNTING BALLOTS

(Page 99)

1. There may be differences concerning individual ballots between the scrutineers. The D.R.O. decides the dispute, but see that he keeps a note of any objections which you make. Any mark by which a ballot can possibly be identified is a ground for objection. A cross made with a black lead pencil should be the only mark on the ballot, except the initials of the D.R.O. on the reverse side.
2. If any ballot appears in the box with the counterfoil attached, the D.R.O. can tear that off before any person sees it.
3. If there be any doubt about a ballot, you may ask that it be not counted. The D.R.O. decides the argument.
4. At the close of the count, get a copy of the certificate (page 235) signed by the D.R.O., and deliver it to the committee rooms as soon as possible.
5. At the close of the poll see that the poll box is properly locked and sealed with sealing wax.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF FARM WOMEN

(Continued from page 9)

committees before being brought before the committee of the whole. Regular hours for Parliament and improvements in respect to the disposition of private members' resolutions on the order paper have also been obtained.

Items (g) (h) and (i) were secured in 1926, when the Government depended upon the U.F.A. Group for co-operation and support.

## Right to Expect Our Support

In view of this splendid record of achievement in the interest of agriculture in particular and to the people of Canada in general, our representatives have every reason to expect that the loyalty and support that elected them to office in 1921, and re-elected them in 1925, and in 1926, will again be exerted to re-elect them on July 28th. They have a right to expect that every farmer and farm woman eligible to vote will do so regardless of road or weather conditions or personal convenience.

Every vote counts, and we farm women can do much to assist in the election of these men who have given us such splendid service. By address-

ing meetings; by arranging for and advertising meetings; by providing or driving cars to carry voters who could not otherwise register their votes on election day; by providing someone to relieve the mother of her duties until she goes to vote, where there are small children or illness in the family—these are only a few of the many ways in which we may shoulder our responsibility as citizens in the coming Federal elections.

On June 19th we were successful in returning to power our Provincial Government. Let us determine to do our part as faithfully in the Federal as we did in the Provincial field. Then shall we once more be represented by men whose aim is not the domination of any particular political party, but rather the more wholesome, progressive policy of co-operation with others to secure legislation which shall safeguard the common welfare of all people.

What these members have been able to accomplish in the past has been the result of our efforts to secure responsible representation for ourselves and others. Whether their services on our behalf will continue rests upon our efforts during the coming two weeks—on our co-operation, loyalty and support. The responsibility for their re-election rests on every member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., the manner in which we respond to this call upon our time and effort, the way in which we fulfil our responsibility towards these members who have given nobly of time and efforts in our behalf, will determine whether our contribution to the national life will continue to be a vital living force, serving as a spur and incentive toward co-operation in social construction to all with whom we come into contact, and thus assuring to those who follow after us better conditions and happier lives because of our efforts.

Sincerely yours,

AMY WARR,  
Provincial President U.F.W.A.

## FEDERAL CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 13)

a solicitor for the labor movement for 16 years, and was the owner of farms in the district. L. E. Holman, of Taber, seconded the nomination.

In a speech of great eloquence, Grant Moir of Milk River nominated Fred Pease of the same district, calling attention to Mr. Pease's qualifications as a farmer and keen student of economics. The nomination was seconded by M. Madge of Milk River.

## The Question of Eligibility

Considerable discussion took place upon the eligibility of some candidates, a motion to the effect that membership

in the U.F.A. for twelve months should be required, being finally amended, placing the date before which any person whose name had been placed in nomination must have joined at June 30th. One of the delegates said that there was real danger that some aspirants for nomination might join or rejoin the U.F.A. on the eve of an election in the hope that by putting themselves in good standing at the eleventh hour, they might secure nominations.

Those whose names had been placed in nomination were called upon to speak in the order in which they had been named.

Mr. Jelliff devoted his attention mainly to the Dunning budget, which he praised because, he said, it would help the wheat grower and stock raiser. He spoke with pride of Hon. Charles Dunning, as a man who had made his own way by sheer ability. He looked to him for guidance in financial problems. The Dunning budget would increase the demand for Canadian wheat, by developing trade with Britain! He pledged himself to work for the election of whomsoever the Convention might choose.

Mr. Priestley emphasized first and last the principles of the U.F.A. movement, and, quoting briefly from the statement of principles and policy observed by the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, pointed out that the group was freed from allegiance or entanglement with any political party, but would support any program of progressive legislation. Loud cheers greeted Mr. Priestley's declaration that if nominated and elected he would be proud to stand with Gardiner, Coote, Garland, and the U.F.A. group as a whole, in carrying on of Parliamentary work. He briefly referred to the tariff, stating that he adhered to the ideal of world free trade, but recognized that there were situations to be faced in a tariff-ridden world which required special consideration, especially when a primary industry was concerned.

Mr. King briefly summarized some of his principal activities in the Farmers' Movement, and also the tariff issue, expressing the opinion that if the tariff were to exist at all, it should not be so applied as to discriminate against the agricultural industry as was the case today. He was enthusiastically received by the delegates.

Mr. Johanson in an eloquent speech which brought much applause declared his allegiance to U.F.A. principles, stating that he would be guided by them in all his activities. He discussed the special problems of the Lethbridge district, with which he had an intimate acquaintance, and referred to the fine work of the U.F.A. group at Ottawa, in which if chosen, it would be his desire to assist to the best of his ability.

Mr. Ostlund spoke of his associations with the labor movement as solicitor, and with the pioneering stages of Southern Alberta's history. He believed that the flooding of Canada with immigrants should cease, and he touched upon the connection between immigration and unemployment.

Mr. Pease declared himself a straight free trader without reservations, and, stating that he had no intention of accepting a nomination, humorously thanked the delegates who had given him the opportunity by this means briefly to express his views upon economic problems.



He went on to discuss the principles of taxation briefly.

In answer to a question regarding his membership in the association, Mr. Jelliff stated that if during a portion of the time of his service this had lapsed, it was due to oversight and not intention, as he had always paid when called upon. He was not a member of the Wheat Pool, he informed another questioner, though he believed heartily in that institution, and he called attention to work which he had done at Ottawa which had been of benefit to the Pool. If he had been free to join he would have done so, but financial obligations of a nature such as it would be out of place to discuss in the convention had prevented him from doing so.

In the balloting the men whose names had been placed in nomination dropped out in the following order: 1st count Johanson, 2nd Pease, 3rd Ostlund, 4th Jelliff, 5th Priestley, leaving Mr. King with 138 and Mr. Priestley with 89 on the final count.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Jelliff for his past services was carried on motion of Mr. Johanson.

E. Pingree Tanner of Magrath, was elected convention secretary and two committees, resolutions and credentials, were named as follows:

Resolutions—A. Lindley and Mrs. Ross, Raymond, and Mr. Fletcher, Purple Springs.

Credentials—William Venables, Iron Springs; H. Renkenberger, Barons; Mrs. Madge, Milk River, and Charles Dudley, Magrath.

W. N. Smith, Editor of *The U.F.A.*, spoke briefly during the afternoon. He spoke on the achievements and aims of the U.F.A. movement, stating that first, absolute loyalty to it and second, special capacity for service to it in any particular field of activity were the primary considerations upon the basis of which any member should be chosen as its servant. He outlined a few of the major achievements of the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa.

#### Mr. King's Meetings

Meetings to be addressed by Mr. King have been arranged as follows:

Wrentham, Thursday, July 17.  
 Coalhurst, Friday, July 18.  
 Magrath, Saturday, July 19.  
 Warner, Monday, July 21.  
 Lethbridge, Tuesday, July 22.  
 Coumts, Wednesday, July 23.  
 Milk River, Thursday, July 24.  
 Woolford, Friday, July 25.  
 Cardston, Saturday, July 26.

#### U.F.A Will Not Contest Medicine Hat

MEDICINE HAT, July 5.—With only one dissenting vote, a resolution not to nominate a candidate to contest the riding of Medicine Hat was carried at the annual convention of the U.F.A. Association for the constituency held here today. The convention was attended by 37 accredited delegates and about 100 visitors.

It was decided to increase the number of members of the board of directors to five U.F.A. and two U.F.W.A. representatives, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President J. D. Rogers, Bindloss; vice-president, Lloyd Woolley, Dunmore; directors,

## Consult Our Local Manager

THE local manager of the Bank of Montreal is familiar with local conditions and will be glad to discuss in a helpful way the financial business of any customer.

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Acts SURELY as a RELIABLE weedkiller to EVERY noxious weed, especially the Canada Thistle and Sow Thistle.

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No machinery is required. Just spread it dry or sprinkle it dissolved in water. 1 lb. cleans at least 150 square feet.

Price: 24c a lb. in lots of 50 and 200 lbs. Trial Pail \$4, C.O.D., including packing and postage.

"KAEMPFE 33" is the only efficacious weedkiller of the world, which does not destroy the fertility of the soil.

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Every storekeeper can sell you "KAEMPFE 33." If not, write to

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840 TEGLER BUILDING

EDMONTON, ALTA.



U.F.A.: District 1, Joseph Muza, Sharrow; district 2, James Johnston, Brooks; district 3, Albert Anderson, Pashley; district 4, B. J. Evanson, Comrey; district 5, R. C. McDaniel, Whitla; U.F.W. A., North of river, Mrs. Vyc, of Rainier; south of river, Mrs. William Hyland of Bow Island.

A very inspiring address was given by vice-president Scholfield, who spoke of the ideals of the U.F.A., and gave some account of the progress made in regard to co-operative buying. Considerable interest was manifest by the delegates in the oil pool.

The convention instructed the Board to pay all obligations incurred by past activities in the order of their precedence, as funds are available.

#### U.F.A. Membership

The following resolution was adopted, and will be submitted to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A.:

"Whereas, we believe the inactivity of many Locals is due mainly to the tiring of voluntary local leadership; and

"Whereas, it seems impossible at present for such Locals to obtain from the Association a constant supply of direct leadership;

"Therefore, we would ask the Annual U.F.A. Convention to carefully and fully consider ways and means along this line, giving some consideration to the question of employing a field man to assist the Central Board and Central Office in keeping Locals alive and active."

#### FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(Continued from page 8)

upon the communities a great and intolerable burden. Well, quite apart from the moral aspect of the case, we will do nothing of the kind. If a man is unable to earn his livelihood while he is lying there helpless, his wife and children without a bread-winner, what happens? The municipality, the Province, the community must take care of those people."

#### D. M. Kennedy and the Peace River Outlet

Donald M. Kennedy's advocacy of a Peace River outlet dates back years beyond the time when railways or Governments could be persuaded to treat the subject seriously. Mr. Kennedy's pioneering efforts in the support of the proposal, his constant emphasis upon its desirability, in speeches supported by well considered evidence, have been a most important factor in bringing this issue to a head.

Last session Mr. Kennedy introduced a resolution, seconded by Mr. Spencer, to the effect that "immediate steps should be taken to implement the pledge of the Prime Minister at Edmonton in November, 1924, with regard to the Peace River outlet" and called forth the Premier's declaration upon this matter which is referred to elsewhere.

In urging the construction of the outlet to the Pacific, he said in part, on May 5th: In 1928 and 1929 more than 5,000 new homesteads were taken up in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts. The homesteads taken up represented an area of 1,760,000 acres and if certain purchases of Hudson's Bay land be added, because some settlers who came in bought land from the Hudson's Bay Company, the area taken

up is still larger. The settlers who came in are not the ordinary 'suitcase' homesteaders. There is a steady stream of settlers' effects, such as horses, farm tractors and general farm machinery, moving back from the railway stations to points convenient to the new homestead areas. Perhaps more important than the fact that the settlers have equipment is the fact that a large percentage of them have had experience in the very type of farming they are going to undertake in the new settlements of the Peace River country. Undoubtedly the new homesteads taken up in the Peace River country during the last two years have made a tremendous difference in Alberta, Saskatchewan and even Manitoba as well as to some extent British Columbia, in relieving what would otherwise have been a much more acute unemployment problem than we had during last winter. . . .

"I have tried to show that we are going ahead rapidly with the development of the Peace River country. The Prime Minister made a promise in 1924, and he has fallen down on that promise. I think that opinion is general, and I do not see how he could expect the settlers to think otherwise. In spite of that, however, there is no disposition to sulk or sit down and do nothing. The development in the Peace River country has done a great deal to offset what otherwise would have been a much more serious unemployment trouble during the last few years. In that country there are 10,000,000 acres of land just as good as the 600,000 acres which produced 16,000,000 bushels of grain in 1929. In comparison with our policy in connection with the Hudson Bay railway and other railway problems, I submit, as the Prime Minister has said, that it is crying out for action, and I would like to see the Government take definite steps to deal with the matter."

#### Luchkovich and the New Canadians

Michael Luchkovich, as representative of Vegreville at Ottawa, has, though himself born in North America, shown throughout his Parliamentary career a very special capacity to win for the New Canadians, of foreign birth, the sympathetic understanding of their fellow citizens. A speech on this subject which commanded much attention in the House was reprinted in part in *The U.F.A.*, some time ago.

During the recent session, Mr. Luchkovich, whose important speech in sup-

#### MARK BALLOT WITH AN X

Remember, in the Federal election on July 28th, the voter must mark his ballot with a single X, opposite the name of the candidate of his choice. The numerals 1, 2, 3 etc., are used only in PROVINCIAL elections. If you use them in voting in the FEDERAL election your ballot will be spoiled. Mark your ballot with an X.

port of a resolution which he moved, asking that the Federal Government's grants to the Provinces for technical education be continued for another ten years, we cannot quote owing to space limitations, found occasion on May 30th to offer a defence of his fellow-Canadians who were born overseas, in which he said:

"I rise to protest against our newcomers being made the goat of all our social and industrial discontent. Only recently the remark was made by Bishop Lloyd about our newcomers that they had criminal proclivities. I have searched in the report of the superintendent of penitentiaries for the year ending March 31, 1929, and I find that there were 2,769 prisoners incarcerated in our penitentiaries during the year 1929, and that their birth-places were as follows:

Canada.....	1,747
Great Britain.....	326
Other British possessions..	36
United States.....	223
Russia.....	75
Italy.....	66
Austria-Hungary.....	78
China.....	62
Roumania.....	16
Other countries.....	140

"These statistics prove that only 12 per cent of our newcomers are to be found among the prisoners in our Dominion penitentiaries."

#### H. E. Spencer on Immigration

Speaking in the House of Commons on April 4th, H. E. Spencer, said in part:

"With reference to immigration, we know full well that much against the insistent demand from this corner of the House during the last eight years, the Government, with the fullest support of the Opposition, have done their best to aid immigration to this country in greater and

#### How the Parties Stood at Dissolution

The standing of the various parties in the House of Commons was, at dissolution, as follows:

**Liberals**—Ontario, 23; Quebec, 60; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 4; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 1; Prince Edward Island, 3; Saskatchewan, 16; Alberta, 3; Total 116.

**Conservatives**—Ontario, 54; Quebec, 4; Nova Scotia, 12; New Brunswick, 7; British Columbia, 12; Prince Edward Island, 1; Alberta, 1; Yukon, 1; Total 92.

**U.F.A.**—Alberta, 11.

**Progressives**—Ontario, 3; Manitoba, 4; Saskatchewan, 5; Total 12.

**Liberal-Progressives**—Ontario, 2; Manitoba, 7; Total 9.

**Labor**—Manitoba, 2; Alberta, 1; Total 3.

**Independents**—Quebec, 1; British Columbia, 1; Total 2.



greater numbers. But the time has come, and it has probably been accelerated by the short crop which, unfortunately, we had in Canada last year, when the public generally realize that a stop has to be made. Looking at the figures of deportation for 1929, I see that they have risen to the large number of 3,267. Of these, 1,788 are listed as public charges. They would not be public charges if there was lots of work in this country, and if there is not plenty of work for them to do, it is proof that we had too many men with us at the time, or these men would have found work.

#### U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE, VEGREVILLE

Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, U.F.W.A. Director for Vegreville constituency, has arranged for a U.F.W.A. Conference at Vegreville on Tuesday, July 22nd.

### First Member of New Parliament Is Gardiner

Acclamation for U.F.A. Chairman—Nominations in 11 Other Alberta Constituencies

The first member of the new House of Commons to be elected is Robert Gardiner, chairman of the U.F.A. Group, who was elected by acclamation for Acadia when nominations took place on July 14th in 70 constituencies, of which 12 are in Alberta. He was, as indicated, the only candidate to receive an acclamation, and he is the first U.F.A. member in the Federal field to be returned without opposition.

Nominations in the remaining constituencies throughout Canada, including the constituencies of East and West Calgary and East and West Edmonton, will take place on July 21st.

Alberta nominations on July 14th were as follows:

(12 out of 16)

Acadia—Robt. Gardiner (U.F.A.)  
Athabasca—D. F. Kellner (U.F.A.), J. F. Buckley (L), F. Michajluka (Described as Prog.)  
Battle River—H. E. Spencer (U.F.A.), J. W. G. Morrison (C.)  
Bow River—E. J. Garland (U.F.A.), Dr. D. Graham (C.)  
Camrose—W. T. Lucas (U.F.A.), D. R. McIvor (L.)  
Lethbridge—T. O. King (U.F.A.), Brig.-General J. S. Stewart (C.), A. G. Baalim (L.)  
Macleod—G. G. Coote (U.F.A.), J. D. Matheson (C.)  
Medicine Hat—Dr. F. W. Gershaw (L), G. M. Blackstock (C.)  
Red Deer—Alfred Speakman (U.F.A.), W. J. Botterill (C.)  
Peace River—D. M. Kennedy (U.F.A.), J. E. Thompson (L.)  
Vegreville—Michael Luchkovich (U.F.A.), Charles Gordon (L.)  
Wetaskiwin—William Irvine (U.F.A.), C. H. Russell (C.), Wm. Hayhurst (L.)

some of the meetings which had been arranged for him, as the executive of the Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association desire him to assist in various other constituencies in the Province.

Following are the Acadia meetings which are being postponed:

Craigmyle, Saturday, July 19th.  
Rumsey, Thursday, July 24th, 2 p.m.  
Big Valley, Thursday, July 24th, 8:30 p.m.  
Rowley, Friday, July 25th, 2 p.m.  
Morrin, Friday, July 25th, 8:30 p.m.  
Hanna, Saturday, July 26th, 8:30 p.m.

#### THREE DEGREES

"Three Irishmen debated the unemployment question in the House yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Reenan, Manion and Garland. In ability as parliamentary speakers, they represent the three degrees, positive, comparative and superlative."—*Ottawa Citizen*, April 3, 1930.

### ELECTION MEETINGS

#### Mr. Coote's Meetings

July 17.—DeWinton, afternoon; Red Deer Lake, evening.  
July 18.—Claresholm.  
July 19.—Cayley, afternoon; Blackie, evening.  
July 21.—Macleod.  
July 22.—Longview, afternoon; High River, evening.  
July 23.—Black Diamond and Turner Valley, both evening.  
July 24.—Okotoks.  
July 25.—Stavelly, afternoon; Nanton, evening.

#### Mr. Luchkovich's Meetings.

July 17.—Swit School, 3 p.m.; Lwiw, 8 p.m.  
July 18.—Zawale, 3 p.m.; Andrew, 8 p.m.  
July 19.—Kahwin, 8 p.m.  
July 20.—Pruth School, 3 p.m.; Willingdon, 8 p.m.  
July 21.—Ispas, 3 p.m.; Shepenge, 8 p.m.  
July 22.—Hairy Hill, 3 p.m.; Two Hills, 8 p.m.

July 23.—Plain Lake, 3 p.m.; Lorendale, 8 p.m.  
July 24.—Lampburg, 3 p.m.; Ranfurly, 8 p.m.  
July 25.—Aplomb, 2 p.m.; Imperial, 5 p.m.; Lavoy, 8 p.m.  
July 26.—Park Grove, 3 p.m.; Vegreville, 8 p.m.  
July 27.—Hilliard, 3 p.m.; Mundare, 8 p.m.

#### Mr. Lucas' Meetings.

July 17.—Mirror, evening.  
July 18.—Dorenee, afternoon; Bashaw, evening.  
July 19.—Edberg, afternoon; Meeting Creek, evening.  
July 21.—Duhamel, afternoon; New Norway, evening.  
July 22.—Hay Lakes, afternoon; Camrose, evening.  
July 23.—Ohaton, afternoon; Bawlf, evening.  
July 24.—Kelsey, afternoon; Rosalind, evening.  
July 25.—Lake Demay, afternoon; Round Hill, evening.

#### For E. J. Garland

Meetings in behalf of E. J. Garland, representative of Bow River for the past nine years and candidate in the forthcoming election, will be addressed by Donald Sinclair, former President of the Federal Constituency Association, as follows:

Queenstown, July 18th.  
Champion, with Robert Gardiner, July 22nd.  
Kirkdale, July 23rd.  
Highland, July 24th.  
Red Cross, July 25th.  
Berrywater, July 26th, with W. M. Ward.

#### To Speak For H. E. Spencer

Meetings in behalf of the candidature of H. E. Spencer will be addressed by J. R. Love and A. F. Aitken in the constituency of Battle River, as follows:

Wildmere, July 21, at 8 p.m.  
Claysmore, July 22, at 8 p.m.  
Bowling Green, July 23, at 8 p.m.  
Leginew, July 24, at 8 p.m.  
Woodville, July 25, at 8 p.m.

### In the Interests of Truth

We have been informed by one who was present, that at a meeting addressed by J. D. Matheson, opponent of G. G. Coote in the Macleod Federal Constituency, a few days ago, Mr. Matheson stated that the U.F.A. members of Parliament, including Mr. Coote, supported the Australian Treaty in the House of Commons. In the interests of truth we must therefore state that the official record of the vote in Hansard of June 23rd, 1925, page 4986, shows that NOT ONE MEMBER of the U.F.A. group supported the treaty, but that the following U.F.A. members voted or were paired AGAINST the treaty: Gardiner, Garland, Coote, Lucas, Speakman, Spencer, Warner, Kennedy, together with William Irvine. Mr. Kellner and Mr. Jelliff were not present when the vote was taken, and Mr. Kellner is well known as a strong opponent of the treaty.

We are also informed that Mr. Matheson stated that the U.F.A. members and their associates deserved no credit for the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. This statement also is untrue. Scores of the pages of Hansard for 1922 bear witness to the attitude of our members and newspaper files further testify to the fact that nothing but the threat of the Farmer members to keep the House in session until the date when the agreement would automatically have come into effect induced the Government to consent to the restoration of the rates. It is also on record that the Conservative opposition, led by Mr. Meighen, fought strongly against the restoration of the statutory Crow's Nest Pass rates. Moreover Mr. Meighen, in many speeches in Western Canada and elsewhere, which it would be amazing if Mr. Matheson had not heard, expressed himself most emphatically against any statutory control of rates such as was involved in the agreement. The agreement dated back to 1898, was suspended during the war to allow the railways to raise their rates, and, as previously stated, was restored in 1922 in spite of the attitudes of both the Liberal Government and the Conservative opposition.

#### ACADIA MEETINGS POSTPONED

In view of Mr. Gardiner's election by acclamation, it has been decided to postpone, until dates to be announced later,



## Only Solution of Problem of Economic Depression

Financial Reform Only Way, States Irvine

Neither protection nor free trade can bring a solution of the economic problems with which Canada, in common with many other countries, is faced today, stated William Irvine, U.F.A. candidate, in the course of his address at convention of the U.F.A. Federal constituency association at Wetaskiwin. Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Bennett could solve the problem of unemployment, which resulted from a faulty financial system, and today both the Liberal party, which last session had "been unable to see the existence of unemployment," and the Conservative party which discovered the importance of the question after the dissolution, were in competition to discover "which would make the greatest amount of party capital out of this unspeakable tragedy."

Mr. Irvine declared that the only possible solution lay in social control of credit and its scientific use, such as had been proposed by Robert Gardiner in his address. The causes of unemployment and the causes of agricultural depression were fundamentally the same, and the solution of one of these problems would, he said, bring a solution of the other.

### Purpose of Australian Treaty

The purpose of the Australian treaty, whose abrogation the U.F.A. members had sought, was, said Mr. Irvine, to purchase special advantages in the Australian market for manufacturers who enjoyed in Canada the privilege of a protective tariff, at the expense (according to the protectionist theory on which the treaty was based) of the agricultural classes of Canada. As an election gesture, following the Farmer members' protest against this class discrimination, the Government had agreed to negotiate a new treaty, and to abandon the New Zealand treaty in the fall.

### Why Not Immigration of Doctors?

Pointing out that expenditure of public funds to attract immigration had been opposed by the U.F.A. group since they were first elected, Mr. Irvine said that to increase competition in production on the land by increasing the farm population must have an effect similar to that which would follow the wholesale immigration of doctors. Yet those in the professional classes who would object to any flooding of the market for professional services, had seen no objection to flooding the country with farmer immigrants. The time was undoubtedly coming when more and more of those engaged in farming would be displaced as the result of increasing mechanization. Such displacement, both in agriculture and industry, would be a fine thing if the workers displaced by machines could continue to receive incomes as large as their incomes before displacement.

The budget, said Mr. Irvine, represented a capitulation by the Liberals to the political philosophy of the Conservative party.

### Trade War and Military War

Pointing out that every industrial country in the world, according to current

theory and practice, depended for its existence upon the opening of foreign markets for manufactured goods, the speaker showed that since each wished to capture the foreign market of the others, the consequence was a trade war the outcome of which must ultimately be military warfare. This could only be avoided by a change from the present financial system such as would enable the producers of any country to buy back goods to the value of their total production.

Mr. Irvine referred briefly to the Beauharnois scandal, describing the manner in which an amount equal to the total bonded debt of Alberta had been obtained through manipulation by the promoters of this power undertaking, without the investment of a cent. When artificial scarcity due to a false economic system had given place to economic co-operation—then and then only could the basis for world peace be laid.

He surveyed the work of the last session pointing out that when the U.F.A. members sought to induce the Government to undertake to construct a trans-Canada highway, Mr. King had protested that this was impossible, because it would be "unconstitutional." Yet in one of his early election speeches he had said in effect "We are going to build a highway, and the constitution can look after itself."

## Hamlet Was Right

"To be or not to be, that is the question: Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune; or to take arms against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing, end them."

It depends on what your ambitions are. If you are aiming at a martyr's crown, it's all right to go on voting Liberal and Conservative, and, by so doing, express a craving for bigger slings and more devastating arrows and a more outrageous brew of troubles than ever before. If your mind is satisfied with the kind of vicarious nobility that may be acquired by kow-towing to the kings of Chicago and the aristocrats of Wall street—well . . . But if you believe, as I believe, that we all are heirs together of a common family inheritance and that to fake up some law of primogeniture in favor of a few money barons is a downright perversion of all natural and divine laws—if you believe that—then you will take arms against a sea of troubles and, BY OPPOSING, end them.

Hamlet was dead right. You can only end your troubles by opposing them, and that means, here in Canada, by using your power in this coming election to elect those who are pledged to oppose the philosophy and methods which have loaded you "up with trouble and brought you to the brink of being classified as superfluous."

Hamlet goes on to talk about the dread that puzzles the will and makes us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. Bennett and Bury, King and Blatchford and all the rest of the "status quo" drug peddlers are playing upon that dread. They are counting upon the infinite patience and capacity for suffering . . . Isn't it about

time we got over this fear of change. There's bound to be change anyhow. As to whether it's a change for the better will depend upon the amount of thinking the common people do during the next few weeks and the amount of moral courage they display at the polls.

In his famous soliloquy, Hamlet was thinking as an individualist rather than as a member of a social group. Overwhelmed by a terrible sense of loneliness and despair he was ready to lie down and die as a means of escape from the burdens of life. You are not alone in your troubles. You form part of a great multitudinous group possessed of an irresistible fighting power. There is nothing to prevent you taking this sorry scheme of things entire and refashioning it closer to your heart's desire.—"Free Lance" in *Alberta Labor News*.

## In Saskatchewan

(Ottawa Citizen)

Organized farmers of Saskatchewan (have expressed) opposition to the present party system of government in both the Provincial and Dominion arenas. The provisional chairman of the convention, Mrs. Ida McNeal, stated that the body in process of formation had scrapped all previous views on politics.

Without believing for one moment that this new movement will usher in the millennium or anything like it in Saskatchewan, it should prove beneficial to the Province. Alberta has been governed for several years by the organized farmers. The Province has enjoyed good government. Premier Brownlee originally entered the cabinet as Attorney-General. When the farmers realized the administrative ability of the only lawyer in the cabinet, they made him Prime Minister.

The new movement in Saskatchewan has at present the appearance of being somewhat more to the left than the U.F.A. It is only natural to expect manifestations of radicalism in Saskatchewan, but they need cause no alarm to anyone excepting Provincial members who are vainly clinging to the derelict ship of party politics.

There is no intelligent reason for dividing along party lines in Saskatchewan. The party game has opened the door for disruptive influences . . . It is up to the United Farmers to bring economic issues more vigorously into the political arena. They can save the electorate from wasting energy in the futile strife of tongues over creeds and dogmas. The two hundred farmer delegates at Regina have launched a significant movement.

"The enlargement of freedom has always been due to heretics who have been unrequited during their day and defamed when dead."—George Jacob Holyoake.

"You do not rob the fool of faith in his folly by arguing seriously with him as though his belief is a matter of tremendous importance. All you succeed in doing is in giving him a sense of the value of the folly he is cherishing."—C. Cohen.

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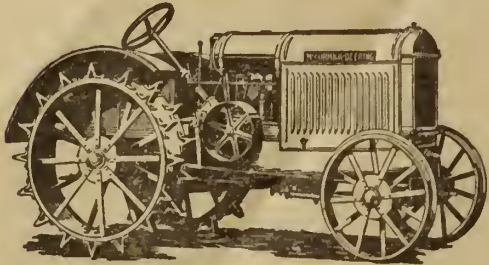
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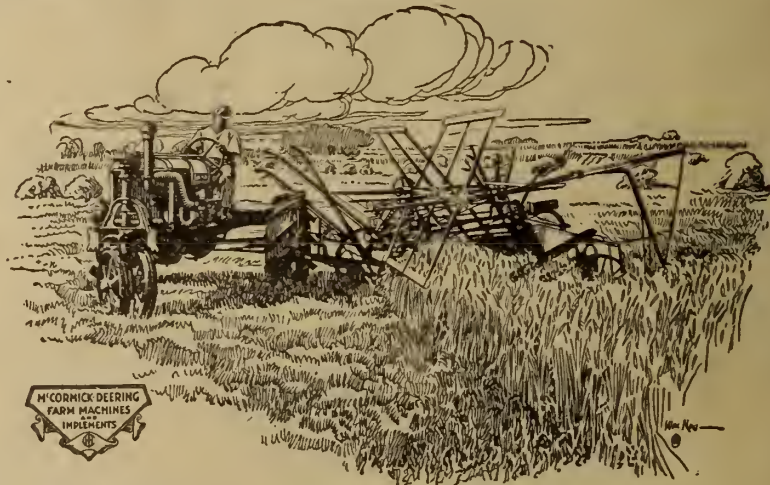
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